

# GUIDE TO GARDINER'S ENGLISH HISTORY

Posted up to the Required Period

BY

Haripada Sen, M. A., LL. B.

Part I.—Questions & Answers

Part II.—Various useful Appendices including University and Board Papers upto 1925.



Price 12 As.

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CARDINER'S ENGLISH HISTORY**

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## CONTENTS

	PAGE.
Questions and Answers ...	... 1—92
Appendices :	
I. Growth of English Parliament	... i
II. History of Reformation	... ii
III. Glossary of Historical Terms	... iii
IV. Successive Dynasties of England	... x
V. List of Prime Ministers of England	... xi
VI. Contemporary Kings of England and India	xii
VII. Chronological Table	... xiii
VIII. Leading Battles ...	... xiv
IX. Treaties	... xvii
X. Important Charters and Statutes	... xviii
XI. Lives of Eminent Persons ...	... xxi
XII. Calcutta and Allahabad University and High School Examination Papers	... xxv

A GUIDE  
TO  
GARDINER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FIRST TUDOR KING.

Q. Name the Tudor kings and give the period of the reign of each.

A. Henry VII., 1485-1509. Henry VIII., 1509-1547. Edward VI., 1547-1553. Mary, 1553-1558. Elizabeth, 1558-1603.

Q. Discuss the title of Henry VII. to the English throne.

A. Henry VII.'s mother, Margaret Beaufort, was the great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III. Although very distant and poor, this was the only claim of Henry VII. to the English throne. But this claim grew somewhat stronger by his marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., which left him no rival to contest the throne. Moreover, the English people and Parliament unanimously elected him king.

Q. When and how were the two Roses (the Houses of York and Lancaster) united?

A. In 1486, Henry VII. united the two Roses or the two Houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.

132

Q. Give a list of events in Henry VII.'s reign.

A. (1) Insurrections of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.

- (2) Henry's subjugation of the nobles.
- (3) Henry's plan for making money.
- (4) Henry's increase of power.
- (5) Discoveries during his reign.

Q. What do you know of the insurrections of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck?

A. They were two impostors. The former, who was the son of a baker, and professed to be the Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, marched with an army against Henry. He was defeated and taken prisoner, and was afterwards employed as a scullion in Henry's kitchen. The latter, Perkin Warbeck, pretended to be Richard, Duke of York, the youngest son of Edward IV., who was secretly murdered in the Tower. He was captured and put to death.

132, 133

Q. How was the power of the nobles weakened?

A. The Wars of the Roses reduced their number. Those who remained (1) were not allowed by Henry VII to possess cannon; (2) were not allowed to employ men to fight for them; (3) were not allowed to give liveries to their men, *i. e.*, put their men into uniform; lastly, the setting up of the Star Chamber also was a check to their power.

133, 134, 135.

Q. Describe the Court of Star Chamber. Why was it so called?

A. It was a court set up by Henry VII., which consisted of one of the Judges and some of the King's officers, to try the nobles, who oppressed the people around them, and prevented them from getting justice in courts, by influencing the jury to give verdict in their own favour. So this Star Chamber Court was very useful in making the great nobles obey the laws. It was so called because it sat in a room of which the ceiling was ornamented with stars.

135.

Q. How did Henry VII. obtain money?

A. He obtained money (1) by levying heavy taxes, especially upon the rich, (2) by reviving the system of "Benevolences," (3) by establishing the Court of Star Chamber.

134.

Q. How did Henry VII. gain great power?

A. (1) By completely crushing the power of the nobles, (2) by giving peace and security to the people, (3) by gaining the confidence of his subjects.

135.

Q. What discoveries were made in Henry VII.'s time?

A. America was discovered by Columbus in 1492; Newfoundland by John Cabot in 1497; Vasco de Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope, to discover the sea-route to India.

### CHAPTERS XVII. & XVIII.

#### HENRY VIII., 1509-1547. (38 YEARS)

Q. What was Henry VIII.'s claim to the throne?

A. Arthur, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII., had died in his father's lifetime. Henry was the next, and therefore succeeded as Henry VIII.

Q. Describe the character of Henry VIII.

A. He was very popular, strong and active, and had a strong will.

Q. Give a summary of the chief events of the reign of Henry VIII.

A. The chief events of the reign of Henry VIII. were, (1) his quarrel with the Pope for divorcing his wife Catherine; (2) The inclosures; (3) Beginning of the Reformation; (4) Translation of the Bible; (5) Laws made against the Catholics and the Protestants; (6) Treason Act; Act of Succession and the Statute of six Articles; (7) Suppression of the monasteries and destruc-

tion of Images; (8) Pilgrimage of Grace; and (9) the fall of Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell. 138, 142, 144, 147.

Q. How was the first year of Henry VIII.'s reign occupied?

A. Henry spent the first year of his reign in useless wars upon the Continent. Francis I, King of France, was at constant war with Charles I, King of Spain, known as Charles V., Emperor of Germany. He always sided with the weakest. 183.

Q. Describe the condition of the people in Henry VIII.'s time.

A. (1) Now that printing presses were introduced, people read more books and studied the Greek and Latin languages. (2) They thought more of worldly advancement than of religion. (3) The serfs were very badly treated. The king employed them as hired soldiers, and turned them off when he finished his war. They had forgotten how to work, and consequently robbed and murdered for livelihood. (4) The laws enjoined the same punishment for robbery as for murder. (5) The land-owners found that they could get more money, and with little expense, by selling wood than by selling corn. Land was therefore thrown out of tillage, for they converted their field into pasture for sheep. 139, 140.

Q. Explain the term 'Reformation.'

A. The separation of the churches of Western Europe from that of Rome was called Reformation. This separation was made because some people thought that the religion, which had been believed for many centuries, was different from the religion taught in the New Testament. 141.

Q. How was the Reformation in England carried out?

A. It was carried out by a statute which placed the

King of England at the head of the church, and stopped all appeals and payments to the Pope.

Q. Who were the Protestants? How were they treated by Henry VIII.?

A. Martin Luther, a preacher of Germany, denounced the ignorance and vice of the clergy. According to him, the religion, which men had believed for many centuries, was very different from the religion taught in the Bible. The followers of Luther were called Protestants, for they protested against the church of Rome. Henry VIII. had them burnt alive as heretics.

141.

Q. Briefly describe the quarrel of Henry VIII. with the Pope and mention its result.

A. Henry VIII. wanted to marry Anne Boleyn, a young beauty, while his wife, Catherine of Arragon, was still alive, and asked the pope to divorce him from Catherine and to declare that the marriage was not lawful. The pope, Clement VII., sent orders to Cardinal Wolsey and another cardinal to hear the case as his legates. After a time, the two cardinals decided in favour of Catherine and postponed the trial to be finished at Rome. When he found that he could not succeed, Henry got the Parliament to pass laws by which church matters were to be settled in England. The result of this quarrel was that the Pope lost his authority in England, and Henry became the supreme head of the church. 152.

Q. What do you know of Cardinal Wolsey?

A. Cardinal Wolsey was an able and ambitious man who raised himself by his talents from the position of a chaplain to the rank of the Archbishop of York, Chancellor, a Cardinal, and Papal Legate. Henry in the beginning of his reign, left the management of the state affairs to him for some time, when he served the king very faithfully. When Henry wanted to divorce Catherine of Arragon, he desired Wolsey, as the legate of the

Pope, to decide in his favour. Wolsey did not do what the king wished, and was turned out of office. Soon after, he was sent for to answer a charge of treason, and died, on his way, at Leicester.

143.

Q. Give an account of the wives of Henry VIII.

A. Henry's first wife was Catherine, the widow of his elder brother Arthur. When he grew tired of her, he divorced her and married a sparkling young beauty, named Anne Boleyn. Anne was beheaded on the suspicion of faithlessness. His third wife was Jane Seymour, who died after giving birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI. The fourth wife was Anne of Cleves who was divorced because she was plain and stout. His fifth wife was Catherine Howard, who lost her head. His sixth wife Catherine Parr outlived him. 144, 149, 155, 156.

Q. Who were the following and what do you know of them :—Thomas Cranmer, Sir Thomas More and Thomas Cromwell?

A. Cranmer held a court at Dunstable, where he pronounced that Henry's marriage with Catherine was illegal. For his services, Henry made him Archbishop of Canterbury. He was burnt alive in the reign of Mary Tudor.

164.

Sir Thomas More was the author of the book called "Utopia." He was a very learned and honest man. He was executed for refusing to acknowledge Henry as the head of the church.

145, 146, 147.

Thomas Cromwell managed the affairs of State since Wolsey's fall. Henry VIII. employed him for the destruction of the monasteries. He was a cruel man and wished to see England free from the interference of the Pope. He was accused of treason and beheaded. 154, 155.

Q. How did Henry VIII. treat the Protestants and the Catholics?

A. Henry burnt the Protestants and hanged or be-

readed the Catholics for saying that the Pope was superior to the king in matters of religion. 145.

Q. What was the object of Henry VIII. in getting the Bible translated?

A. He ordered the Bible to be translated for the use of his people, and to make them more enlightened in the doctrines of religion. He thought that people would learn from it how to resist the Pope, and he did not suspect that they were likely to find in it very different things from those which he himself believed. 147

Q. How were the smaller monasteries suppressed?

A. Henry badly wanted money, and he caused Parliament to pass an act putting an end to all monasteries yielding less income than £ 200 a year, and giving all the money to the king. 148

Q. What was the *Pilgrimage of Grace*?

A. The seizure of the smaller monasteries was followed by a rebellion in the north of England, which was called the *Pilgrimage of Grace* 1536, in which the rebels carried banners on which were worked the wounds of Christ. The leaders of the rebellion were seized and executed. 150.

Q. Why were images in churches destroyed during the reign of Henry VIII?

A. As some people ignorantly worshipped and prayed to them, and as some of the images were said to perform miracles, they were ordered to be destroyed, for the king believed that these miracles were mere tricks. 151

Q. Who was Fria Forest?

A. Fria Forest was a fanatic who declared that the king was subject to the Pope. He suffered death on this account. 151.

Q. Explain the phrase *A good penny worth*.

A. "A good pennyworth" was a phrase used at court in the days of Henry VIII. It meant that a man had received a large slice of Abbey land from the king, and paid little or nothing for it. 153

Q. What do you know of the Treason Act?

A. The Treason Act was an Act passed by Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII, directing that every person who refused to acknowledge the king as the Supreme Head of the English Church, was to be put to death. 157.

Q. What do you know of the Statute of Six Articles?

A. There was an act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. known as the Statute of Six Articles. It ordered the death of those who denied the six leading Catholic doctrines assailed by the Protestants. The doctrines were—

- (1) Transubstantiation.
- (2) Communion in one kind of bread but no wine.
- (3) Celibacy of the clergy.
- (4) Perpetual obligation of vows of chastity.
- (5) Private masses.
- (6) Auricular confession. 153, 154.

Q. What were the changes introduced by Henry VIII, in the service of the church?

A. Henry VIII. ordered the destruction of the images in the church. The Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Commandments were translated into English and the Litany was also set forth in English. 151, 156.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## EDWARD VI. AND MARY.

Edward VI., 1547 Mary, 1553.

Q. What was Edward VI.'s claim to the throne?

A. He was the only son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. 156.

Q. Give a brief sketch of the reign of Edward VI.

A. Edward ascended the throne, when he was a mere child. Edward Seymour the Duke of Somerset, acted as the Regent during his minority. Somerset waged war in Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Pinkie near Edinburgh, and tyrannized over them, his object being to give their Queen Mary in marriage to Edward VI. Parliament ordered a new Prayer Book in the English language to be read in all the churches, and the clergy were allowed to marry. These changes brought about a rebellion in Devonshire and Cornwall. After this Ket, a tanner, rose in rebellion in Norfolk where the rich land-owners ousted the people to make lands for pasturage. The power of Somerset gradually decreased, and the Earl of Warwick, who was soon after made Duke of Northumberland, was in possession of the Government. Northumberland was a selfish and wicked man, and his government proved a failure. He joined his friends in plundering the people and encouraging others to do so. Another Prayer Book was sent out, which was much more Protestant than the former one. Edward died leaving the crown to his cousin Lady Jane Grey who was a Protestant and was married to a son of Northumberland. 156, 160.

Q. What dispute arose, as regards succession, after the death of Edward VI.?

A. Edward VI., while on his deathbed, was persuaded by Northumberland to leave the crown in favour of his cousin Lady Jane Grey. But Edward had no right to

leave the kingdom to any one he chose. The whole people rallied round Edward's elder sister Mary the daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Arragon. Lady Jane Grey was sent to the Tower as a prisoner, and Northumberland was beheaded as traitor. 160, 161.

Q. Describe the character of Mary.

A. (1) Since Mary was a Catholic queen, she put an end to the use of the new English Prayer Book to the satisfaction of many people. (2) She married Philip of Spain and dissatisfied her people, and a rebellion was the result. (3) Parliament was induced to acknowledge the Pope's authority over the church, and to make a law to burn those alive who refused to accept his belief. (4) Many Protestants of distinction suffered death during this reign on account of their religion, and among those who suffered were Rowland Taylor, Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer, all of whom met their death so heroically that they established the cause of their faith deeply and firmly in the country. (5) The bitter persecution of the Protestants made men turn against the Catholic religion. (6) Mary joined her husband Philip in war with France and lost Calais, the last possession of England in France in 1558. 161, 164.

## CHAPTERS XX-XXII.

### ELIZABETH.

(1558-1603) 45 years.

Q. What was Elizabeth's claim to the throne?

A. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry VIII. by his second wife Anne Boleyn.

Q. Describe Elizabeth's character.

A. Elizabeth had a strong will, courage, self-confidence, wisdom and energy. But she was vain, capri-

cious, cunning, deceitful, fond of gaiety and flirtation. In spite of her faults, she had a deep sense of duty.

Q. What led Elizabeth to lead a spinster's life throughout?

A. Elizabeth loved popularity. She always tried to maintain the balance between her Protestant and Catholic subjects. If she had married, she must have married either a Protestant or a Catholic, and in either case half of her subjects would have been displeased. So she abandoned the idea of marriage.

Q. Mention the important events in Elizabeth's reign.

A. Queen Elizabeth's reign lasted for 45 years--from 1558 to 1603. It was a period of peace and prosperity in England. Men and women were no more burnt alive. Foreigners were not allowed to meddle with the Government of England. Peace was made with France. Roman Catholics or Protestants were not allowed to have their own way. The second Prayer Book of Edward VI, with some alterations was restored. The Catholic bishops were turned out of office, and a uniformity of worship was commanded according to the rites of the Church of England. The Earl of Norfolk, who formed a plot to put Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne of England, was executed. After the discovery of the Babington plot. Mary Queen of Scots, was executed. The bishops, who had placed themselves under the Pope, in Mary's reign, were deprived of their bishoprics and new ones were created. The reign of Elizabeth is chiefly remarkable for the wreck of the Invincible Armada of Spain, in 1588. In the last years of Elizabeth, Ireland was conquered. Elizabeth conferred on some of her favourites the sole right of selling certain articles; this made the people angry. At the interposition of the House of Commons, Elizabeth cancelled the monopolies. The East

India Company was established, in 1600, to trade with India. 165, 1

Q. Give an account of Mary, Queen of Scots.

A. Mary, Queen of Scots, was the grand-daughter of the eldest sister of Henry VII. She first married (1) Francis II. of France; and when she became a widow, (2) her cousin Lord Darnley who was murdered. Mary was suspected of having abetted the murder, and was taken prisoner by the people. She managed to escape, and collected an army. She was defeated and had to flee to England. She claimed the English throne on the ground, first, that she was the great grand daughter of Henry VII., and secondly, that Elizabeth was not the legal heir, as her mother, Anne Boleyn, was never lawfully married to Henry VIII. Elizabeth imprisoned her. She was charged with implication in a plot to murder Elizabeth, and was executed, 1587. 157, 160, 169, 177, 180.

Q. Describe the plots in favour of Mary Stuart to murder Elizabeth.

A. (1) The Duke of Norfolk, who wanted to marry Mary after the murder of her husband, was implicated in the first plot and was tried and executed.

(2) The second plot was formed by one Francis Thorgmorton. He was found out and executed.

(3) The third plot was formed by Anthony Babington. He had some of the other conspirators in the service of Elizabeth, and had better chance of success. This plot was also discovered and the conspirators were executed. 169, 177, 18

Q. Who were the Puritans? In what way was Elizabeth a reformer in religion?

A. The Puritans were a large number of people who worshipped like Protestants on the continent, very much in the way in which Dissenters do now.

Elizabeth ordered the Prayer Book of Edward VI with some alterations to be used in all the churches. Every person, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, was ordered to attend the services of the English church.

Q. Mention the acts and laws passed in the reign of Elizabeth and their objects.

A. (1) The Act of Supremacy, passed in 1559, placed Elizabeth at the head of the church.

(2) The Poor Law ordered that each parish should provide for all who were ready to work, but could not find work. This law was amended in 1854, by which the giving of money to the idle was prevented.

(3) Laws against the Roman Catholic missionaries passed, that if any Roman Catholic priest converted any one to his faith, or even only said mass, he was to be put to death.

Q. What was the cause of the ill-feeling against Spain?

A. Philip II. King of Spain, was the champion of Catholicism. The stories of his cruelties set Englishmen against him. English sailors sailed among the West India Islands belonging to Spain, and exchanged their goods, though Philip II. forbade them. Sometimes they attacked and plundered Spanish vessels. These were the causes which produced ill-feeling between England and Spain.

171, 172

Q. Give an account of the Spanish Armada.

A. Phillip II., King of Spain, prepared a large fleet called the Invincible Armada, which sailed from Spain in 1588, under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, with the object of landing an army in England. The Commander of the English fleet was Lord Howard of Effingham. While the Armada was on its way up the English Channel, in order to take on board a large

Spanish army (commanded by Philip's great general, the Duke of Parma) which was waiting for it on the coast of Flanders, it was attacked by Howard and Drake, and driven to the friendly French port of Calais. There it was again attacked by the two English admirals, and put to flight. A storm now rose, and swept it far to the north. Out of 136 ships which set sail from Spain, only 54 succeeded in returning home in a shattered condition. The rest were wrecked off the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

180-186

Q. For what is the reign of Elizabeth distinguished?

A. It was an important reign for the discovery of commerce, and for English enterprise and spirit in general.

Q. Describe the Expedition to Cadiz.

A. Eight years after the destruction of the Armada an expedition was sent by Elizabeth to Cadiz, under Lord Howard, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh. They captured and plundered Cadiz and burnt a number of Spanish vessels.

Q. Show how Ireland was conquered in Elizabeth's reign.

A. Ireland had never been really conquered. Only a small district round Dublin was under the English. Elizabeth gave away a great part of Ireland to Englishmen. The Irish rose in rebellion and defeated an English army. The Earl of Essex was sent with an army to put this rebellion down but he did nothing. On his return to England he was imprisoned and afterwards executed on a charge of treason, Lord Mountjoy succeeded in conquering the north of Ireland. In 1598 Ireland was entirely under the English Government.

190. Q. What do you know of the Monopolies?

A. During this reign, the Queen gave some of her favourites the sole right of selling certain goods. This

caused the price of those goods to rise. The right was, however, withdrawn by the advice of the House of Commons.

191.

Q. Give an account of Francis Drake.

A. Sir Francis Drake was a great sailor. He made many voyages, in one of which he rounded the earth. As he attacked and plundered some Spanish vessels, the Spaniards called him a pirate and required Elizabeth to deliver him, to them or punish him. But Elizabeth knighted him. He sailed to the West Indies where he attacked and took St. Domingo. In 1587, he set out again and set fire to the store ships of Spain at Cadiz. He died in the West Indies, in one of his plundering expeditions.

172, 173, 174, 179, 180, 181.

Q. State how Sir Phillip Sidney and Sir Richard Grenville lost their lives.

A. Sir Philip Sidney, a young man of courteous manners and military courage, was a famous writer of prose and poetry. He lost his life in the Netherlands in the expedition sent to help the Dutch by Elizabeth.

Six English ships were overtaken by fifty-three Spanish vessels at the Azores, but five of them fled. The sixth called the "Revenge" refused to fly and fought all alone till it could hold out no longer. Grenville, the commander of the vessel, was sorely wounded, and was carried to one of the Spanish vessels to die the death of a hero.

178, 189.

Q. What voyages of discovery were undertaken in Elizabeth's reign?

A. (1) Martin Frobisher discovered the strait, called Frobisher's Bay, after him.

(2) John Davis discovered the strait, called Davis' Strait which leads into Baffin's Bay.

(3) Sir Humphrey Gilbert founded a colony in North America, called Virginia, after the virgin queen Elizabeth.

(4) Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world 176.

Q. Name some authors that flourished in the reign of Elizabeth.

A. (1) Francis Bacon (1561—1626), philosopher and essayist.

(2) William Shakespeare (1564—1593), dramatist and poet.

(3) Christopher Marlowe (1564—1593), dramatist and poet.

(4) Ben Jonson (1574—1637), dramatist and poet.

(5) Sir Philip Sydney (1554—1586), a writer of prose and verse.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### JAMES I. AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(1603—1614)

Q. Trace the descent of the successor of Elizabeth.

A. Henry VII.

↓  
Margaret

Married

James IV of Scotland.

↓  
James V.

↓  
Mary, Queen of Scots.

James I. of England, who succeeded Elizabeth.

Q. Who, for the first time, ruled England and Scotland together?

A. James I. of England, who was also James VI. of Scotland.

Q. Mention the important events that took place during the reign of James I.

A. (1) The Hampton Court Conference.  
 (2) A disagreement between the King and the House of Commons, for money.  
 (3) The Gunpowder plot.  
 (4) The colonisation of Ulster in Ireland.  
 (5) James's relation with Parliament and his favourites.  
 (6) The Spanish marriage Treaty.  
 (7) Raleigh's voyage.  
 (8) The loss of Palatinate.

Q. Give a brief account of the Hampton Court Conference.

A. The Puritans wanted to have churches and chapels of their own, but they did not want to separate from the Church of England. The Puritan clergymen asked permission to leave out parts of the church service and certain other things, *viz.*, the wearing of surplices, the signing of a cross in baptism, and placing a ring on a bride's finger, in marriage. They also wanted a few other changes to be made in the Prayer Book. James I. invited some of them to come to Hampton Court, to talk with him and the bishops. He got angry owing to their opposing him, and refused to help the Puritans. The only good thing that came of this conference was a revised translation of the Bible which is used in England at the present day.

195, 196, 198.

Q. How did James I. fall out with the House of Commons?

A. The House of Commons was of opinion, that the clergy had better be allowed to preach whether they

wore surplices or not, since a sufficient number of clergymen could not be found, to preach good sermons, James I, opposed this. Again he wanted the Commons to give him money, which the latter refused to do. 198

Q. Give an account of the Gunpowder Plot.

A. The harsh treatment of the Roman Catholics and refusal of any concession to them led one of them to form a plot, in order to blow up with gunpowder the Lords and Commons, together with the King during his speech. A Catholic, named Catesby, was the originator of the plot and let some other Catholics into the secret. A cellar underneath the Parliament room, was accordingly hired by them; some barrels of gunpowder covered with faggots and wood were put there. Inasmuch as they required more money a certain number of rich men were also let into the secret. One of these had a brother-in-law in the House of Lords. He did not wish that his brother-in-law should be blown up. He therefore divulged the secret to him, and the information was carried to the King, who immediately ordered a search to be made. One Guy Fawkes was found in the cellar ready to set fire to the powder. He and most of his companions were taken and executed. 199, 200, 201.

Q. Describe the English government of Ireland during the reign of James I.

A. Since the conquest of Ireland at the end of Elizabeth's reign, the English, for some few years, tried to do their best for the native Irish and to give them lands, who wished to live quietly. Two Irish chiefs, however, quarrelled with each other, and one of them was ordered to go to England to explain his conduct before the Lord Deputy at Dublin. He fled to Spain with another Irish Earl. Their lands in Ulster were mostly given to Englishmen and Scotchmen, and what remained was granted to the Irish, who were thus

thrust out of their old homes. The new colonists soon made Ulster more fertile, but they treated the Irish very harshly.

201, 202.

Q. Give an account of the Great Contract and the Impositions of James I.

A. In 1610, James I. asked Parliament to agree to a scheme, which he called the *Great Contract*, by which he was to receive a large income, provided he gave up a number of rights. In order to get more money he levied duties on exports and imports, besides the payments granted him by the Parliament. These duties were called *Impositions*, because they were imposed by the King himself.

202

Q. What do you know of the Addled Parliament?

A. It was a Parliament summoned by James I. for the second time. It was dissolved by the King after it had sat for only a few weeks. It is known as the Addled Parliament, because it did not produce a single new law.

203.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

#### JAMES I. AND SPAIN.

(1614—1625)

Q. Who were James I.'s favourites?

A. James I.'s favourites were Robert Carr and George Villiers. Robert Carr was a Scotchman, who was made Earl of Somerset. He and his wife were accused of committing a murder. They were tried and condemned to death, and though James I. pardoned them, they never came to the court again.

George Villiers was a gay young man, fond of dancing and riding. He could amuse the King with his talk. James gave him large landed estates so that he soon became very rich. He was made Duke of Buckingham, and his influence was so great that nobody was

appointed to any office, who could not win Buckingham's favour.

Q. Give an account of the Spanish Marriage Treaty.

A. James I. wanted to marry his son Charles to the daughter of Philip III, King of Spain, known as the Infanta. His object in doing so was to get money. The English people did not at all like this, for Philip, who was a Catholic, wanted that Catholics in England should be allowed to worship in their own way without punishment. Buckingham induced Charles, in 1623, to go with him to Madrid, to see the Infanta. Their visit was discovered and the marriage treaty was broken.

204, 205, 210, 211.

Q. Give an account of Sir Walter Raleigh.

A. Sir Walter Raleigh was a brave seaman, who hated Spain most. At the beginning of the reign of James I., he was condemned to death and committed to the Tower on a false charge. He was set free on condition that he would bring a large store of gold from South America, without trespassing upon the lands belonging to the King of Spain. He failed to bring gold, and quarrelled with the Spaniards. So he was executed on his return.

205, 206, 207.

Q. Describe briefly the Thirty Years' War.

A. A war broke out in Germany between the German Catholic princes on one side, and the German Protestant princes on the other. The war is so called because it lasted for thirty years. The Protestants had set up Frederick, Elector of Palatine, and son-in law of James I., as their king. Frederick was defeated and part of his dominions was seized by a Spanish army, which had come to help his enemies. James I. sent ambassadors to many kings and princes to beg them to stop fighting, but they paid no attention to him. At last James I. sent an expedition, towards the end of

his reign, but most of his soldiers died on the way. The whole of Palatine was thus lost for ever. 207, 208, 210.

Q. What was the object of James I. in granting Monopolies ? What was the consequence thereof ?

A. James I. granted Monopolies partly with a view to reward his friends, and partly to encourage the introduction of new manufactures into England. The result was, that those who had got these monopolies behaved very harshly and violently towards men, who tried to make the things without the King's leave. The House of Commons found fault with this system, and James was obliged to put an end to monopolies. 208.

Q. State what you know of Lord Bacon.

A. Lord Bacon was the Lord Chancellor (Chief Justice) of England during the reign of James I. He was a very wise man and a great philosopher. He used to take money of the litigants, and decided against them if they were in the wrong. He was charged with bribery, and was impeached by the House of Commons before the House of Lords, and condemned to lose his office. 295.

Q. Describe the foreign policy of James I.

A. James I.'s foreign policy was not at all popular, for instead of siding with the Protestant party throughout Europe, he sought the alliance of Spain. This the people disliked, for, they said, the Spanish alliance would give the King of Spain a chance of meddling with English affairs. 204.

## CHAPTER XXV.

CHARLES I. AND HIS FIRST THREE  
PARLIAMENTS.

(1625-1629).

Q. State the important feature of the reign of the Stuart kings.

A. Since the Stuart kings wanted money owing to their extravagant habits, they were obliged to summon Parliament more frequently than their predecessors had done. The Parliament, in its turn, wanted the kings to give up certain rights, which they had hitherto enjoyed. This led to frequent quarrels between the King and the Parliament.

Q. Describe briefly the proceedings of the first three Parliaments summoned by Charles I.

A. The First Parliament was summoned to grant money to Charles I., who wanted to carry on a war with Spain. They gave him very little money. Charles said he must have more. The Parliament declined, unless he ceased to take the advice of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in money matters. Charles was very angry and dissolved the first Parliament. 213.

The Second Parliament impeached the Duke of Buckingham on a charge of enriching himself and ruining the nation. Before the trial was finished, the King dissolved it. Charles, being in want of money, began to take a forced loan, *i. e.*, he ordered all persons with property to pay him money. He threw into prison those who refused to lend him. 215

As Charles was determined to deliver La Rochelle he summoned his Third Parliament, in 1628, to grant him money to meet expenses of the war with France. Parliament presented to him the Petition of Right, which demanded (1) that Charles should never levy

any taxes or forced loans without the consent of Parliament; and (2) that no man should be put in prison without being first tried by a Judge. The Petition of Right became law, in spite of the unwillingness of Charles to yield to it. The Third Parliament came to an end, on account of disagreement between it and the King about imposing taxes on "tonnage and poundage" *i. e.* payment to the king, of duties on exported and imported goods, to which the Parliament did not agree. 216, 218.

Q. Give an account of Charles's Fourth and Fifth Parliaments.

A. The Fourth Parliament met in 1640. This Parliament asked Charles not to levy ship-money and to make peace with the Scots. As Charles did not agree to this, this Parliament was also dissolved, and is known as the Short Parliament. 224, 225.

The Fifth Parliament, which met a few months after the Short Parliament, is called the Long Parliament. It impeached the King's chief ministers and sentenced Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, to death. It then abolished the Courts of High Commission and Star Chamber, and made several new laws, which made it necessary for the King to consult Parliament more than he had done before. It lasted from 1640 to 1653. 226, 227.

Q. Mention the wars in which Charles I. was engaged out of England.

A. (i) *War with Spain.* An expedition was sent to Cadiz, but through the mistake of the English commander, it entirely failed.

(ii) *War with France.* An expedition was sent to Rhe under the Duke of Buckingham to help the Protestant subjects of the French King who were besieged in the town of La Rochelle, not far from Rhe. This expedition too proved a failure.

(iii) *War in Scotland*, caused by Charles's attempt to make the Scots submit to the use of a new Prayer Book like the one used in England.

(iv) *War in Ireland*, caused by a rising of the Irish in Ulster. 214, 215, 216, 223, 225, 229.

Q. What do you know of Forced Loans?

A. Charles I. urgently needed money. Not being able to obtain money from Parliament, Charles ordered all persons with property, to advance him money. The sums thus obtained were known as forced loans. 215

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE UNPARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT OF CHARLES I.

(1629 - 1640)

Q. What do you know of William Laud? What changes did he make in the church?

A. William Laud was the Bishop of London, who afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. The management of the church was entirely in his hands.

(1) He forced the same ceremonies to be performed in every English church.

(2) He compelled the clergy to read the whole of the service as given in the Prayer Book.

(3) He removed the Communion Table to the east end of the Church.

Q. What was the High Commission Court?

A. The High Commission Court was a court established in Elizabeth's reign, to try clergymen. In Laud's time, those clergymen who refused to read the whole of the Prayer Book, or who taught things contrary to its doctrines, were brought before this Court. 220.

Q. What was the Court of Star Chamber? Describe its composition in the reign of Charles I.

A. The Court of Star Chamber was a court set up by Henry VII., to punish those who complained violently of his Government. There was no jury in the Court of Star Chamber. In the reign of Charles I., it was composed of two judges and of all the members of the King's Council. 220.

Q. What do you know of Ship-money?

A. Charles I. wanted to have a fleet, to defend the coast of England and her trade. He asked the sea-coast towns to send him ships, and in case of inability to give him money. The next year he ordered all counties in England to pay money called ship-money. 221.

Q. Give an account of John Hampden.

A. He was a Buckinghamshire esquire, who refused to pay ship-money on the ground that the King had no right to levy taxes without the consent of Parliament. He was tried by twelve judges and had to pay ship-money. He fought on the side of Parliament against Charles I., and was killed. 222.

Q. Give an account of Wentworth.

A. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was a member of Parliament. He had taken an active part in opposing Buckingham, but after the passing of the Petition of Rights, he sided with the king. He was sent to govern Ireland, where he improved the condition of the people. He was called back by Charles I., to help him against the Scots. He was impeached and sentenced to death by the Long Parliament. 224, 226, 227.

CHAPTER XVII.  
THE CIVIL WAR.

(1640-1649)

Q. What do you know of the Remonstrance ?

A. Pym and his friends in the House of Commons drew up a long paper called the Grand Remonstrance, in which they found fault with all that Charles I. had done and demanded. The demands were:—

(1) That Charles should never appoint any ministers unless approved of by Parliament.

(2) That a number of clergymen should be named by Parliament to consider alterations to be made in the Prayer Book. Charles resisted, and marched to the House with 400 armed men, to seize five members whom he accused as traitors; but they escaped him.

229.

Q. What were the causes of the First Civil War ? Give a brief sketch of it.

A. The causes of the First Civil War of 1642 were:—(1) The King's attempt to seize the five members of Parliament; (2) The Commons did not trust the King, and asked him to give up his right of appointing the officers of the militia, which Charles did not.

In 1642, Charles set up his standard at Nottingham, as a sign of hostility. The Civil War now began. The Royalists or those who took the King's side, were called Cavaliers; whilst the Parliamentarians were nicknamed Roundheads, because, being Puritans, they cut their hair short. The first battle was fought at Edgehill in 1642, but it was indecisive. The King entered Oxford, and made it his headquarters. In 1643, sometimes one side had the better, and sometimes the other. On the side of Parliament, Hampden was killed in battle, and Pym died worn out with anxiety; while on the King's

side, Falkland was killed in battle. The King was the gainer on the whole. In 1644, the Parliament invited the Scots, and the combined forces under Cromwell, completely defeated the Royalists at Marston Moor, in 1644. The next battle was fought, in 1645, at Naseby, where the New Model Army, under Fairfax, again utterly defeated Charles. Charles surrendered himself to the Scots, who delivered him up to the Parliamentarians by whom he was imprisoned, 1647. 235

Q. What led to the Second Civil War and how did it terminate?

A. The Parliament sent some men to Charles I. at Carisbrook Castle, to negotiate terms of peace with him. But Charles was insincere. While he was settling terms of peace with them in a friendly way, he was preparing for a Second Civil War. In 1648, there were insurrections in his favour in Wales, Kent and Essex. The Second Civil War now began. This time the Scots took the King's side and invaded the north of England. The rising in Kent and Essex was put down by Fairfax, and that in Wales by Cromwell who utterly defeated the Scots at Preston, 1648. The army now resolved to bring Charles to trial, for they felt they had been deceived by him. But they wanted a court which could try the King. To effect this, they turned out ninety unfavourable members from the Parliament. The remaining Parliament or the Rump, as it was called, voted for a High Court of Justice, to try the King. Charles was condemned and executed, and there was an end of the Civil War. 236, 237.

Q. What do you understand by the Self-denying Ordinance and the New Model?

A. During the course of the First Civil War, the Parliament passed an order, which forbade any member of Parliament to hold an office in the army. This was called the Self-denying Ordinance. From this time

Fairfax was the General and Cromwell the Lieutenant-General, and the newly constituted army was called the New Model.

234, 235

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE  
PROTECTORATE.

(1649—1660). 11 years.

Q. How was England governed from 1649 to 1660?

A. England was governed without a king, and a Commonwealth was established. The country was at first to be governed by a few men chosen, year by year, by the Parliament. There was to be no House of Lords, and the House of Commons consisted of only eighty members. In 1653, the members of Parliament were expelled by Oliver Cromwell, and the door was locked. From 1653 to 1658, Cromwell governed England as Lord Protector. In 1658, Cromwell died, and from 1658 to 1660, his son Richard Cromwell was the Protector.

238, 239, 240, 241, 243.

Q. Describe briefly the career of Oliver Cromwell.

A. Oliver Cromwell was a great Parliamentary general during the Civil Wars. By the help of his excellent army, over which he had great influence, he was able to make himself the leader of the kingdom. He was made Lord Protector after Charles's execution. During the Commonwealth, he distinguished himself by his brilliant campaigns in Ireland and Scotland, in the latter of which country he gained two signal victories, that of Dunbar and Worcester. During his rule, the English navy sustained its power at sea.

Q. Describe the Government of Cromwell.

A. (1) Despotism was the chief feature of his Government.

(2) He allowed the Puritans to worship as they liked.

(3) He joined France in a war against Spain, and received Dunkirk as a reward for his assistance.

(4) He summoned a Parliament which was dissolved for being troublesome, and ruled for some time without a Parliament.

(9) He then called a second Parliament which asked him to take the title of king but he refused. He consented to create a new House of Lords. 241, 243.

Q. What was Barebones Parliament?

A. After the expulsion of the Long Parliament, Cromwell called together an assembly, to consider what was to be done. This assembly was nicknamed the 'Barebones Parliament' after a certain man named Barebone, who was one of its members. This Parliament gave up its power to Cromwell, and made him Protector of the Commonwealth. 241.

Q. Who were the Royalists?

A. Those who wished the succession of Charles II., the son of Charles I., to the throne were called Royalists.

Q. What do you know of Richard Cromwell?

A. Richard Cromwell, the elder son of Oliver Cromwell, succeeded him as Lord Protector. He assembled a Parliament, but it was dissolved by the army, and the old members of the Long Parliament were recalled. 243.

Q. What do you understand by the *Restoration*?

A. George Monk, the commander of the English army in Scotland, marched with an army to London, and declared for a free Parliament. The Long Parliament dissolved itself, and a new Parliament was chosen, which invited the son of Charles I. to become king. Thus the Royal dynasty was restored, 1660. 244.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

THE FIRST TWELVE YEARS OF  
CHARLES II.

(1660-1672)

Q. Describe the character of Charles II.

A. Charles II. was witty and fond of pleasure, and was called the Merry Monarch. He had no regard for duty or religion. He professed to be a Protestant, though at heart he was a Catholic.

Q. Trace the origin of the royal army in England.

A. Before the Civil War, there was no regular army in England. The country was defended by the Militia. Charles II. sent Cromwell's soldiers away to their homes. He kept three regiments, and these were the beginning of the present royal army.

Q. How did Charles II. treat those who had taken part against his father?

A. They were tried and executed, and the bodies of Cromwell and of two others were dug up and hanged.

227.

Q. What do you know of the Cavalier Parliament?

A. The Parliament which met in 1651, and consisted only of the Royalists, is known as the Cavalier Parliament. It restored the bishops, and directed that the service of the Church of England should be used in all churches. It passed very severe laws against the Puritans. The Puritan clergy were not allowed to come within five miles of a town, by virtue of a law known as the Five Miles Act.

247, 248.

Q. Who were the Dissenters?

A. The Puritans of the reign of Charles II. were called Dissenters, because they dissented from the

Church of England, and wanted to separate themselves from it.

Q. Describe the laws that were passed by Charles II. against the Puritans.

A. The Acts passed by Charles II. against the Puritans were (i) the Act of Uniformity, which directed all clergymen to approve every thing in the Prayer Book; (ii) the Conventicle Act, which forbade meetings of more than five persons for worship in any conventicle or chapel; and (iii) the Five Miles Act. 248.

Q. Give a brief account of John Bunyan and John Milton.

A. John Bunyan, the famous author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born of poor parents in Bedfordshire. When he was young, he was irreligious, but afterwards he became a rigid Puritan. He was imprisoned for more than twelve years in the reign of Charles II., for his non-conformity.

John Milton was a Puritan poet of great distinction. His religious zeal was so great that, though he was blind, he served the Commonwealth and Protectorate as Latin Secretary. 249, 250.

Q. What was the cause of the First Dutch war, and how was it concluded?

A. The Dutch were a great commercial people, and the English too had now become so. The rivalry between the two nations for commerce on the sea led to the First Dutch War. The King spent on his own pleasure the money voted for the war. Peace being almost concluded at Breda, Charles dismissed the sailors. The Dutch, taking advantage of this, sailed up the Thames and burnt several English ships. It was concluded by the Treaty of Breda, in Holland. 251, 253.

Q. Give an account of the Cabal Ministry.

A. The Cabal Ministry was formed in the reign of Charles II., after the fall of Clarendon. It was composed of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. It was so called because the first letters of the Ministers' names composed the word 'Cabal.' This Ministry favoured toleration. 254, 255.

Q. What do you know of the Triple Alliance?

A. The Triple Alliance was formed of the English, Dutch and Swedes. Its object was to prevent Lewis of France from making any further conquests. 255.

Q. Give some account of the Plague and the Fire of London.

A. In 1665, an infectious disease spread in London and caused so many deaths, that the corpses could not be buried but were thrown into a huge pit. 251, 252.

In 1666, a fire broke out in London, and burnt for three days. All the city from the Tower to the Temple, and from the Thames to Smithfield, was absolutely destroyed. 253.

Q. What do you know of the Treaty of Dover?

A. King Lewis of France persuaded Charles II. to break off from the Triple Alliance, and to sign the Treaty of Dover, which bound him to join Lewis in making war against the Dutch, and to declare himself a Catholic, on condition of receiving money from Lewis. The Treaty was to be a secret. The result of the treaty was that, in 1672, he declared war against the Dutch, and though he did not venture to declare himself a Catholic, he issued a Declaration of Indulgence. 256.

Q. What do you know of the Declaration of Indulgence?

A. The Declaration of Indulgence was issued by Charles II. It ordered that the laws against the Catholics and the Dissenters should not be put into execution.

Parliament grew terribly angry at the declaration, and the King therefore withdrew it. 256, 257

### CHAPEER XIX.

(1673-1685.)

Q. What do you know of the Test Act?

Q. It required all civil and military officers to receive the Sacrament in the English Church, and to declare his disbelief in Transubstantiation.

Q. State what you know of the Habeas Corpus Act.

A. This act provided that no person should be detained in prison without being brought to trial.

Q. Give an account of Titus Oates and the Popish Plot.

A. Tittus Oates, a preacher of low character, declared that he had discovered a Catholic plot to kill the King, and to establish Catholic Government. His story was at once believed and the lives of many innocent men were sworn away. Among the victims was Lord Strafford.

Q. What do you know of the Exclusion Bill? Who were the supporters of the bill and who opposed it? 260.

A. In 1679, the Cavalier Parliament, after a sitting of seventeen years and a half, was dissolved. In three years, there were three Parliaments, known as the Short Parliaments of the reign of Charles II. Before these Parliaments, a bill, called the Exclusion Bill, was submitted, which wanted to exclude Roman Catholics (particularly James, the King's brother, who was the next heir after Charles) from succession. It was not, however, passed. The Earl of Shaftesbury and his friends were the supporters of the bill. Their object was to place

the Duke of Monmouth, a Protestant, who was an illegitimate son of Charles II., on the throne.

In the House of Lords, the bill was opposed by Halifax, a man of great ability. 251- 262.

Q. Who were the Whigs and Tories?

A. They were the principal parties in the reign of Charles II. The friends of Shaftesbury, who wished to set James aside, were called Whigs, which meant that they were rebels against the king. Those, who were in favour of James, were called Tories after a band of wild Catholic rebels in Ireland. 262.

Q. Describe the policy of Charles II.

A. He was inclined to be despotic, but he had no settled plan of tyranny. He wished to obtain arbitrary power, if it could be obtained without risk or trouble.

Q. Describe the Rye House Plot.

A. The Whigs, being defeated in their scheme to exclude James from succession, got very angry and formed a plot to shoot the King and his brother, at the Rye House. The plot was discovered and the Whig leaders, Lord William Russel, the Earl of Essex, Algernon Sidney, Lord Gray and Howard, were brought to trial. Essex committed suicide in the Tower, and Russel and Sidney were executed. 265, 266.

Q. What do you know of the Forfeiture of the London Charter?

A. The grand Jury of London acquitted Shaftesbury of a charge brought against him by the King. This made Charles so angry that he took away the charter of the city of London, by which the people could appoint Lord Mayor and sheriffs. 264, 265

Q. Describe the religion of Charles II.

A. Charles was at heart a Roman Catholic, and on

his deathbed acknowledged the authority of the Church of Rome.

Q. Briefly describe the important events of the reign of Charles II.

A. (1) Hard laws were passed against the Puritans.  
 (2) England engaged in wars with the Dutch.  
 (3) The Cabal Ministry formed.  
 (4) The Triple Alliance and the Treaty of Dover concluded.  
 (5) The Declaration of Indulgence issued and the Test Act passed.  
 (6) The Exclusion Bill passed by the Commons but rejected by the Lords.  
 (7) The Polish and the Rye House Plot.  
 (8) Forfeiture of the London Charters.  
 (9) The Plague and the Fire of London.  
 (10) The Habeas Corpus Act.  
 (11) The Corporation Act passed in 1661 requiring the officers of every corporation belonging to the Church of England, to swear not to bear arms against the King.  
 (12) The Act of Uniformity.  
 (13) The Five Miles Act.

245. 267

CHAPTER XXXI.  
 THE REIGN OF JAMES II.  
 (1685-1688)

Q. Describe James II.'s character. How was he entitled to the throne of England?

A. James II. was deceitful, ill-humoured, and lacked the skill in governing. Though a Catholic himself, he gave out to the public that he would defend the

English church. Charles II. died leaving no issue, so James II., who was his younger brother, succeeded him.

Q. Give a list of the leading events in the reign of James II.

- A. (1) Monmouth's rebellion.
- (2) The Bloody Assizes.
- (3) James's violation of Test Act.
- (4) The Declaration of Indulgence.
- (5) The expulsion of the Fellows of the Magdalene College.
- (6) The trial of seven bishops.
- (7) William, Prince of Orange, invited.

Q. Give a brief description of Monmouth's rebellion in the reign of James II.

A. The Duke of Monmouth, an illegitimate son of Charles II., placed himself at the head of the Whigs, who had been living in exile in Holland, and landed at Tyme in Dorsetshire. He was hailed by the peasants and shopkeepers. But the gentlemen and the clergy sided with the King. Monmouth was defeated at Bridgewater, taken, and executed. 267, 268, 269.

Q. What do you understand by the Bloody Assizes?

A. After the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, Jeffreys, a wicked and cruel judge, came down to the west to hold assizes. He condemned several persons to death and transportation, on paltry charges. These assizes were called Bloody Assizes. 269.

Q. Describe James's violation of the Test Act. What resulted therefrom?

A. James appointed a certain number of Catholic officers in the army, excusing them from taking the test ordered by the Test Act. The House of Commons called this in question. At this, James II.

grew very angry and dissolved the Parliament. James II. next got a declaration from some judges that the king had a right to dispense with test as required by the law. James tried to obtain an Act of Parliament putting an end to the Test Act altogether. He failed and issued, in 1687, a *Declaration of Indulgence* allowing free worship to the Catholics and Dissenters. Instead of receiving the help of the Dissenters, as he hoped he would, the members of the English Church and the Dissenters combined in resisting the king. James II. expelled the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, for refusing to elect a Catholic as their president. James II. subsequently published a second Declaration of Indulgence and ordered it to be read by all ministers in all the churches. Seven of the bishops petitioned against his order, and James brought them to trial. But a verdict of "not guilty" was passed to the great rejoicing of the people. 271, 272, 273, 274.

Q. By whom was James II. succeeded? Describe the circumstances that led to the invitation of William of Orange.

A. James II. was succeeded by William of Orange. People were tired of the tyranny of James II. and so they invited William of Orange to come to England to save the laws and liberties of the nation. In 1688 a son was born to James II. This made the people fear that the infant would be brought up in his father's faith, and that England would again be subjected to tyranny.

270, e 277.

Q. What became of James II. when William of Orange landed in England?

A. James II. finding himself deserted by his own officers, fled to France where Lewis XIV. received him kindly.

277.

Q. Why was William, Prince of Orange, chosen king?

A. Since William was a Protestant and the son of Charles II.'s sister. He married Mary, the daughter of James II., and was to rule with her.

Q. Draw a list of the Stuart kings and give the period of their reign.

A. James I. 1603—1625. Charles I. 1625—1649. Charles II. 1660—1685. James II. 1685—1689.

### CHAPTER XXXII.

#### WILLIAM AND MARY,

(1689—1694)

Q. What was the Revolution of 1689?

A. The change which brought about the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, is called the Revolution of 1689. The proposed changes were:—

(1) The crown was to be made over to William and Mary from the hands of James II. who was no longer entitled to it owing to his bad government and leaving the kingdom. 278.

(2) If either of them died the other was to continue to reign.

(3) If they both died without leaving an issue, the crown was to go to Mary's sister, Anne.

Q. What were the consequences of the Revolution?

A. Parliament which was the agent of the Revolution got more power.

(2) The Toleration Act was passed in 1689 where by the Dissenters were allowed to worship in their own chapels. 278.

Q. What was the condition of England when William III. ascended the throne?

A. He was the head of a number of states on the

continent which were at war with France. Lewis XIV., King of France, was trying to do all in his power to overthrow William III in England. Again there were friends and supporters of James II. in England, who might, some time or other, take up arms against William III.

Q. What led to the rising in Scotland during the reign of William III.? What was its consequence? Describe the massacre of Glencoe.

A. Lord Dundee, a Highland chief, took up the cause of James II. He collected an army and posted it at Killiecrankie. William III sent his troops to Scotland. A battle took place at Killiecrankie, in 1689, in which William III's troops were defeated, but Dundee was shot, and the Highlanders returned to their homes with their plunder. William III. secured the obedience of the Highland chiefs by making them swear that they would live peacefully in future. All the chiefs had sworn by the appointed day, except one Mac-Ian of Glencoe, who unavoidably failed to swear on the appointed day. The master of Stuirs, governor of Scotland, therefore massacred the whole clan of Glencoe cruelly and treacherously, 1692. 279, 280, 281, 282.

Q. Describe the war in Ireland. How were the Irish governed, after the war?

A. A general rebellion, in favour of James II., broke out in Ireland. The Irish drove out the English Protestants from their homes, and ill-treated them. A few towns, *viz.* Londonderry, Enniskillen, etc. only were left to the English. James II. himself came to Ireland, and laid siege to Londonderry. William III. crossed to Ireland, and defeated James at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. James fled to France, but the Irish still held out. But they were defeated by William III. at Aghrim. They took refuge at Limerick, but it was soon taken.

The English Protestants ruled Ireland for many years, by means of a Parliament at Dublin, and passed hard laws against the Irish, who were mostly Catholics.

283, 283, 284.

Q. Describe the War with France in the reign of William III.

A. In France Lewis XIV. made preparations to invade England, and to set up James again. When William was in Ireland, a French fleet appeared in the Channel, and defeated the combined fleets of the English and Dutch, off Beachy Head, in 1690. Two years later, another French fleet and a large French army prepared to invade England. The English fleet, under Admiral Russel, utterly defeated the French, near Cape La Hogue. The war with France continued, year after year, and William had to pass over to the Netherlands to resist the army of Lewis. The French King was always victorious, but he was not allowed to gain much by his success. In 1695, William laid siege to Namur, which at last surrendered. In 1697, peace, known as the Peace of Ryswick, was concluded between William III. and Lewis XIV. of France, by which Lewis acknowledged William to be King of England, and abandoned the cause of James II.

284, 285, 286, 289.

Q. What do you know of Mary, wife of William III.?

A. Mary who governed England jointly with William III., her husband, was a kind and gentle queen. Her head appeared on the coins, and she was named with her husband in all public announcements. She dearly loved her husband, and was dearly loved in return. She died of small pox, in 1694. Greenwich Hospital is her lasting monument.

288

Q. State what you know of the Liberty of the Press. What good came out of it?

A. Before 1694, no one had been allowed to publish a book without the sanction of the licenser. Now an end was put to this law. This was the Liberty of the Press. The result was that peace prevailed, because a man who thought things were being done wrong could freely persuade others to set them straight, by means of books or newspapers, and that secret plottings against the government were stopped.

289

### CHAPTER XXXIII.

#### WILLIAM III

(1694—1702)

Q. Describe the character of the sovereign who ruled England after the death of Mary.

A. England was governed by William III. in accordance with the laws of 1689. William was a Dutch, who failed to make himself agreeable to the English. English ways and manners were strange to him. He could not even talk English well. He was reserved and melancholy. But he was a man of action and strong passions

284.

Q. Who were the Jacobites? What do you know of the Assassination Plot in the reign of William III.?

A. The followers of James II., in England, were called Jacobites, because his name James was Jacobus in Latin. Forty Jacobites formed a plot to assassinate William III., in a narrow lane leading to Hampton Court. The plot was detected and the culprits punished.

270.

Q. Give an account of the Restoration of Currency.

A. The silver coins current in those days had been made with smooth edges. The consequence was, that

rogues used to clip the money and make it smaller, and so constant quarrels took place between buyers and sellers. At length the Government and Parliament interfered. Milled money was now coined and given in exchange for the old clipped money. The loss was borne by the public.

291, 292.

Q. Write what you know of the Spanish Succession and Partition treaties.

A. Charles II., King of Spain, was drawing near his end. He had no children, and there were three claimants to the Spanish throne: (1) Phillip of Anjou, grandson of Lewis XIV., (2) Joseph, eldest son of the Elector of Bavaria, and (3) Archduke Charles, son of the Emperor Leopold. There were two partition treaties made between England and France. By the first, Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, was to get most of Spanish lands. By the second treaty, the Archduke Charles was to get Spain and the Netherlands, while the Duke of Anjou was to have the rest. But Charles died, leaving by will all the counties belonging to Spain, and Lewis in utter disregard of the treaty he had signed accepted the bequest for his grandson. The Emperor took up arms against France in favour of his son. William at once formed the Grand Alliance of England, Holland, and the Empire against Lewis and his grandson.

Q. What Acts were passed in the reign of William III?

A. The Principal Acts passed in this reign were:—

(1) Bill of Rights—which declared the raising of money for the use of crown and the keeping of a standing army without the consent of Parliament to be illegal (1689).

(2) Act of Settlement, 1701.—This provided that in default of William's heirs the crown should go to the

Princess Anne, daughter of James II., and in default of Anne's heirs the crown should go to Electress Sophia, the grand-daughter of James II. and her heirs in succession.

(3) Toleration Act — By this Act the Dissenters (and not the Catholics) got permission to worship in their own chapels.

(4) Triennial Act, 1695 — It provided that a new Parliament should be chosen every 3 years.

(5) Law of Treason, 1695 — Persons accused of treason had not been hitherto allowed the privilege of being defended by a lawyer. This law did away with the scandalous practice.

Q. What were the advantages derived from the Revolution of 1688?

A. (1) There was no longer so much quarrelling between the King and the Parliament.

(2) The House of Commons became much more powerful than the House of Lords.

(3) England was able to take a more active and successful part in foreign affairs.

#### CHAPTER XXXIV.

Anne, (1702-1714), 12 years.

Q. What was Anne's claim to the throne of England?

A. Queen Anne was the second daughter of James II. She got the crown by the Act of Settlement, passed in 1701.

Q. Give an account of the Occasional Conformity Bill.

A. The Occasional Conformity Bill was presented in 1711, whereby some Dissenters were allowed to get

into office in spite of the Test Act. The Tories wanted to punish the Dissenters, who went to chapel after obtaining office. It could not be passed. 297

Q. Describe the War of Spanish Succession.

A. When Louis, King of France, refused to carry out the Partition treaties, and accepted Spain for his grandson Philip, England and Holland and many other European powers took up the cause of Archduke Charles of Austria and the war began, (1702). Marlborough, the commander of the English and Dutch forces on the continent joined by Prince Eugene, the general of the Austrian Emperor, gained over the French, four consecutive victories at Blenheim (1704), Ramilie (1707), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709). But the most important event of the War was the capture of Gibraltar by Admiral Sir George Rooke, in 1704. In 1713, the peace of Utrecht was signed, by which Spain and the Spanish colonies in America, were given to Philip, grandson of Louis, and the Spanish lands in Italy and the Netherlands, were given to Charles. 297, 298

Q. When and why was the Parliament of Scotland united with that of England?

A. The Act of Settlement had provided that after the death of Anne, the crown of England should go to the Electress Sophia. The Parliament of Scotland refused to accept this settlement. England feared that Scotland might have a separate king of her own, and to avoid the risk of separation, offered Scotland freedom of state, the exercise of her own laws, and the Presbyterian form of worship, if she would consent to a union of Parliaments. In 1707, the Act of Union was passed, by which the English and the Scotch became one people having one Parliament. 298, 299.

Q. What do you know of the Whig and Tory Ministries of the reign of Queen Anne?

A. The Whigs were in favour of the war with France. Marlborough, who wanted the war to go on, persuaded Anne, to appoint a Whig Cabinet. The Tories became tired of the war and the people wanted to make peace. It made peace with France, made a law against Occasional Conformity, and made another law called the Schism Act, by which no one was allowed to keep a school without license from the bishop, and the object of which was to prevent the Dissenters from having schools of their own. 300, 301.

Q. What do you know of Dr. Sacheverell?

A. Dr. Sacheverell was a preacher, who declared his belief that all resistance to the King was unlawful. The House of Lords forbade him to preach for three years. 300, 301.

Q. Name some of the authors of the 17th century.

A. Locke, Burnet, Dean Swift, Steele, Addison, Bunyan, Samuel Butler, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Defoe.

### CHAPTER XXXV.

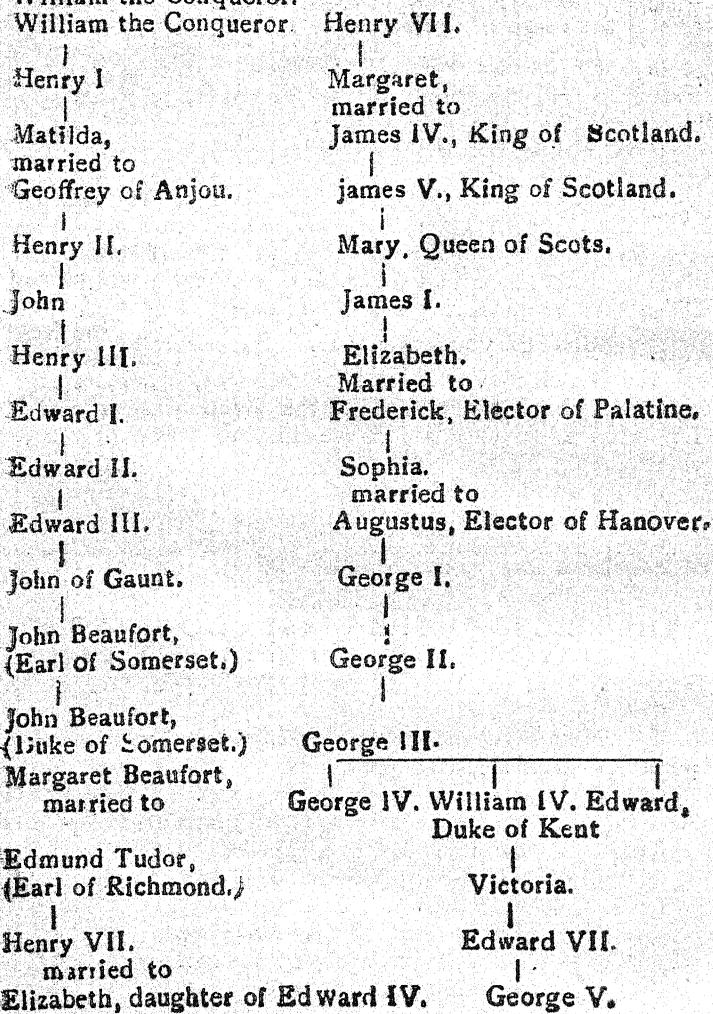
THE REIGNS OF THE FIRST TWO GEORGES  
TO THE DEATH OF HENRY PELHAM.  
(George I. 1714—1727, George II 1727—1760, the death  
of Henry Pelham, 1754).

Q. Name the Hanoverian kings and mention the period of their reigns:—

A.

- (a) George I. 1714—1727.
- (b) George II. 1727—1760.
- (c) George III. 1760—1820.
- (d) George IV. 1820—1830.
- (e) William IV. 1830—1837.
- (f) Queen Victoria. 1837—1901.
- (g) Edward VII. 1901—1910.
- (h) George V. 1910—

Q. Trace the descent of the Hanoverian Kings from William the Conqueror.



Q. Account for the name—the House of Hanover.  
By what other name is this House called?

A. The House of Hanover is so called, because George I., the first Hanoverian King, was the son of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Elector of Hanover. The House is also known as "The House of Brunswick."

Q. What was the claim of George I. to the English throne?

A. Electress Sophia of Hanover was appointed by the Act of Settlement heiress to the throne of England after the death of Queen Anne. But since Sophia died two months before the death of Anne, the succession descended to her son George, Elector of Hanover, who was crowned King of England as George I. in 1714. Sophia was the granddaughter of James I. and so George I. was his great-grandson. 303.

Q. Give a list of the important events in the reign of George I.

- A. (1) The Jacobite Rebellion, 1715.
- (2) The Whig Ministry.
- (3) The South Sea Bubble.
- (4) The Ministry of Sir Robert Walpole.

Q. Give an account of the Jacobite Rebellion of the reign of George I.

A. In 1715, the Jacobites rose against the Government, in the north of England and Scotland, and James the Pretender, known as the old Pretender, landed in Scotland. The insurrection was put down, and the Pretender had to return to the continent. 304.

Q. Describe the first Whig Ministry of the reign of George I.

A. George I. turned out the Tory Ministers of the reign of Queen Anne, and put Whig Ministers instead.

The Ministry repealed the laws made in the reign of Queen Anne against the Dissenters, and tried to put an end to the Test Act, as far as the Dissenters were concerned. This Ministry however, was dissolved on account of the South Sea Bubble. 304, 305.

Q. What do you know of the South Sea Bubble?

A. Now that peace prevailed after the Treaty of Utrecht, there was more trade than there had been before, and people began to invest their money in trade as well as in forming trading companies. A company had been formed, to carry on trade in South America, in 1710, and was a very large and popular one. It was called the South Sea Company and held out prospects of enormous profit. Several persons joined it, and bought shares for more than they were worth. But at last the company failed, and the shareholders were ruined, and thousands of families were reduced to poverty. The Company thus came to be known as the South Sea Bubble, for it was ephemeral like a bubble. 305.

Q. Describe the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole.

A. Sir Robert Walpole was appointed by George I. as the Prime Minister, to transact business for him. He was a Whig, and carefully avoided things, which were likely to rouse opposition. He was the first Prime Minister in England. He bribed many of the members of the House of Commons to vote as he liked. As George I. could not talk English, Walpole was given full authority to preside in the meetings of the Cabinet. In 1772, George I. died and was succeeded by his son, George II. Walpole continued Prime Minister. He proposed an excise bill, to enable Government to levy a tax on goods ready for sale, instead of getting money by duties levied on the imports of the country. This he hoped, would put an end to smuggling. But this

scheme was very unpopular, and therefore he had to withdraw it. The English people asked Walpole to go to war with Spain, for the Spanish colonies in South America ill-treated them for smuggling, and searched their vessels. Walpole consented to the war against his will. But the war did not go on well and the people thought that Walpole did not work heartily since he did not like it. At last, in 1772, he resigned owing to much opposition to the ministry. 306, 307, 308.

Q. Describe the character of Robert Walpole.

A. Walpole was a sound statesman, and understood business very well. He also knew how to manage the members of the House of Commons. 306.

Q. What led to the war with Spain in the reign of George II.?

A. The war with Spain was caused by the cruiser of Spain claiming and using the right to search all British vessels, suspected of smuggling, in the coast of Spanish America, and by the cruelties which Englishmen were said to be suffering at the hands of the Spaniards in the southern sea.

308.

Q. Describe the Broad-bottomed Administration.

A. After the fall of Walpole, a new ministry was formed which managed affairs by bribing just after the fashion of Walpole. The leading ministers were Henry Pelham and his elder brother, the Duke of Newcastle; Henry, who was the Prime Minister, managed to keep the House of Commons quiet by giving office to those who were good speakers, without caring for their principles. For this reason, the Ministry was called the Broad-bottomed Administration.

310.

Q. Describe the second Jacobite rebellion.

A. Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and the son of the Old Pretender landed in Scotland, in 1745.

He was backed by the Highlanders, and he marched at their head to Edinburgh. An English army met him at Preston Pans, where a battle was fought, in which the Pretender got a victory. The Pretender then crossed the border, and marched southwards, with a hope to receive help from his father's friends, but as the Englishmen would not rise for him he returned to Scotland. In 1746, he gained another victory at Falkirk. But three months afterwards, his army was routed at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland, and the Young Pretender was forced to escape to the continent, where he sunk into dissipation and vice. 314.

### CHAPTER XXXVI.

#### THE LAST SIX YEARS OF GEORGE II.

(1754—1760.)

Q. What were the motives which led England to engage herself in various wars?

A. During the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V., the English had struggled to conquer France. In the reign of Elizabeth they had striven to resist the enormous strength of Spain, and in the reign of William III. and Anne, they had tried to put down the great power of France. Before the end of the reign of George II., England was at war with France, for territorial possessions in America and Asia. 315.

Q. Why did the Englishmen spread over the world? Describe the European settlements in the United States and Lower Canada.

A. The Englishmen spread over the world, to trade, to colonise, to cultivate lands, to have their own way in worshipping God, and to civilise other nations. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I., Englishmen had gone to colonise North America. The cultivators

settled in the south, and those who wanted religious freedom settled in New England in the north. In the reign of George II., there were thirteen populous colonies, each of which managed its own affairs, and was governed by a governor appointed by the King of England. All these colonies were along the Atlantic coast. Lower Canada at that time belonged to the French.

315.

Q. Describe the Seven Years' War.

A. The war which began, between the English and the French, in 1756, and lasted till 1763, is called the Seven Years' War. Though the object of contention lay in America, the war broke out in Europe and India. It resulted in the loss of Minorca, and gain of Canada and certain possessions in India, to the English. Admiral Byng tried to recover Minorca, but failed and was condemned to death. At last the English began to attack French fleets and armies in France and in the French settlements of America. In 1759, General Wolfe, after a desperate attempt, took Quebec, but he was killed in the battle. A French fleet was defeated by Admiral Hawke, in Quiberon Bay, on the west coast of France. In India, the English and the French struggled long to establish their dominion, and the result was that the French were almost driven out of India. Though Minorca was lost to the English, Canada was conquered, and an empire was established in India. In India, Clive caused the siege of Arcot to be raised, and defeated Sirajuddowla, in Plassey, in 1757.

317, 326.

Q. Give a list of the principal events in the reign of George II. and also name his Prime Ministers.

A. (1) Landing of the Young Pretender, and a Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland.

(2) War with Spain.

(3) Commencement of the Seven Years' War.

Prime Ministers ; (i) Walpole ; (ii) Henry Pelham ; (iii) the Duke of Newcastle ; (iv) William Pitt, the Elder.

### CHAPTER XXXVII.

#### FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. TO THE END OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

(1760-1783)

Q. Give a list of the important events in the reign of George III.

A. 1. The conclusion of the Seven Years' War, 1763.  
 2. The American War of Independence, 1775-1783.  
 3. The French Revolution and War between France and England.  
 4. The Irish Rebellion of 1798.  
 5. The Peninsular War.  
 6. The renewal of the French War.  
 7. The Manchester Massacre.  
 8. Abolition of Slave Trade.  
 9. The Battle of Waterloo, 1815.  
 10. Inventions and discoveries in science and art.

Q. Mention in order, the Prime Ministers of George III.

A. (1) William Pitt, the Elder.  
 (2) George Grenville.  
 (3) Lord Rockingham.  
 (4) Pitt, the Elder, (Earl of Chatham).  
 (5) Lord North.  
 (6) Lord Rockingham.  
 (7) Lord Shelburne.

- (8) Pitt, the Younger.
- (9) Addington.
- (10) Pitt the Younger.
- (11) Lord Grenville.
- (12) The Duke of Portland.
- (13) Perceval.
- (14) Lord Liverpool.

Q. When did the Seven Years' War come to an end and what were its provisions ?

A. George III., on ascending the throne was anxious to make peace with France. Pitt proposed to declare war against Spain, as he discovered that the Spaniards wanted to ally with France. The King and the other Ministers refused to do so, and Pitt resigned. Before long, peace was concluded, which is known as the Treaty of Paris, 1763. By this the English got back Minorca and kept Canada. Thus the Seven Years' War came to an end.

326.

Q. Give an account of Pitt, the Elder.

A. Pitt, the Elder, had been, at first, a member of the House of Commons. His principles were pure and he had formed a just and correct estimate of his countrymen. Thrice he was appointed Prime Minister, and thrice he resigned. He conducted the Seven Years' War and appointed the best men to lead the army. The success in the Seven Years' War was due to him. His sole aim was to defeat the French. He was opposed to the taxation, which caused the American War of Independence, for he did not like that England and America should war with each other. But when the war broke out, he was in favour of pushing on the war, as he could

•

not bear that England should lose her sovereignty over her American dependency. 318, 334.

Q. Describe the American War of Independence.

A. The English Parliament passed the Stamp Act whereby the American colonies had to pay money for stamps to be put on all law-papers. The Americans refused to pay for stamps, and Lord Grenville was turned out of office. In 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed by Lord Rockingham, and the Americans became quiet for a time. But the English Parliament placed duties on tea and other articles going into America. This made the Americans angry again. Some time afterwards, a large quantity of tea, sent to Boston, was seized by the inhabitants of Boston. At this, the King and the Ministers became extremely angry. Parliament passed a law forbidding ships to take in or to unload cargo at Boston, and another law that Massachusetts should be governed by persons appointed by the King. Soldiers were sent out to compel the colonies to abide by these laws. The Americans made preparations to resist, and war broke out in 1775. The first battle was fought on Braid's Hill, near Boston, in which the Americans were defeated after a hard struggle. Before long, the English captured New York. Soon after, the Americans under their general, George Washington, surrounded a British force at Saratoga, and forced it to surrender. The American army was put to great distress owing to want of provisions. It was, however, reinforced by the French and the Spaniards, and an English army at Yorktown, under Lord Cornwallis, was forced to surrender, in 1782. The English people now thinking that it was useless to struggle longer, concluded a peace in

1783, by which the independence of America was acknowledged. 327-336,

Q. What do you know of Lord North?

A. Lord North was a Tory, who thought that the King, and not the great Whig nobles, should choose the ministers. He became Prime Minister when the American War of Independence began, and retained his office till the end of the war. He was a man of sense and cool temper, and never took offence when he was abused in the House of Commons. He opposed the Shelburne Ministry. 330.

Q. Give an account of the Middlesex election.

A. A man of evil character, named Wilkes, had offended King George III. by finding fault with his speech at the opening of Parliament. The Middlesex Electors chose him thrice as member of Parliament, but each time he was rejected by the House of Commons. In this election affair, the House of Commons behaved with the people as arbitrarily as Charles I. had done. 328, 329.

### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

#### FROM THE END OF THE AMERICAN WAR TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(1783-1789.)

Q. Write what you know of the following:—Pitt the Younger, Charles James Fox, and Edmund Burke.

A. *Pitt the Younger*.—He was appointed Prime Minister at the age of 24. He was a Tory, and wished to make several reforms, some of which became law, and others were rejected by the House of Commons. He entered into a treaty with France, whereby

goods were allowed to come from one country to another without being subjected to high duties. He condemned Slave Trade, and spoke against it in the House of Commons, but the members could not be persuaded to stop it. He never did anything by way of offering indignity to the people. He preferred peace to war, and strained all his energy to preserve peace when the Englishmen in France, after 1789, took up arms to fight with that country. He was a great statesman and a genuine patriot. He took care that the violence, which characterised the French Revolution, was not imitated in England as well. He proposed to bring about a unity of Great Britain and Ireland, by uniting the two Parliaments. He also proposed that Irish Catholics should be admitted to offices and seats in Parliament; but this proposal of his was opposed by the King, and therefore Pitt resigned.

*Charles James Fox.*—He was a great orator and a very amiable man. He was one of the Ministers under Lord Shelburne. A quarrel arose between him and Lord Shelburne, which resulted in his resigning his office. He strenuously opposed the idea of Pitt the Younger's becoming the Prime Minister. He was at the head of those Whigs who held that the King had no right to choose his Prime Minister. He joined Lord North in attacking the Shelburne Ministry. 336, 337.

*Edmund Burke.*—He was the wisest man in England in the reign of George III. He was a celebrated writer and an orator. He took exception to the laws made by the Parliament against the Americans. 327, 330.

Q. What do you know of the Coalition Ministry?

A. James Fox and Lord North, though leaders of opposite political parties, made an agreement with a

view to attack Shelburne, and to regain the office. Their effort was successful, and their ministry was called Coalition Ministry, but it did not last long. It was turned out of office, when it proposed a law about the Government of India, which was opposed by many. 337.

Q. Name the various improvements made in the reign of George III.

- A. (1) Agricultural improvements and improvements in sheep-breeding.
- (2) The introduction of canals which helped the carriage of heavy goods.
- (3) Improvements in spinning.
- (4) Invention of the steam engine.
- (5) The circulation of newspapers.

Q. What do you know of Thomas Clarkson and Adam Smith?

A. Thomas Clarkson gained a prize at the University of Cambridge for writing an essay against Slave Trade. Adam Smith was a great man and author of the "Wealth of Nations," a book on the advantages of free trade.

339.

Q. Write what you know of the Slave Trade.

A. From the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Englishmen had been in the habit of making slaves of the negroes of Africa. During the reign of George III., over 50,000 negroes were carried off in ships by the merchants of Bristol and Liverpool. These poor negroes were seized in Africa and were closely packed in shelves, to their great discomfort. They were given very little food, and were regularly flogged, that they might have an exercise, during the voyage. If there was not enough food, the weak negroes were thrown into the sea. Wilberforce strained hard in the House of Commons to persuade the

Parliament to put a check to this wicked trade, but to no purpose. The Ministry of All Talents put an end to the slave trade in 1806. In 1833, a law was passed which liberated the slaves in the West Indies, and compensation was given to their masters. 340.

Q. Give a brief account of the following men :— Wilberforce, Rakewell, James Brindley, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton and James Watt.

A. Wilberforce was a friend of Pitt, who did all he could in the House of Commons to persuade Parliament to prevent the slave trade. 340.

Rakewell was a plain farmer who taught how it was possible to improve sheepbreeding, so that a sheep could be developed to twice its ordinary weight. 342.

James Brindley was a mill-wright who planned the Bridgewater Canal. 343.

Hargreaves invented a machine which was called the *spinning-jenny* which helped the spinning of cotton into thread. 344.

Arkwright made further improvements in spinning. 344.

Crompton was the inventor of what is known as the mule, a spinning machine. 345.

James Watt invented the steam engine. 345.

### CHAPTER XXXIX

#### FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

(1789—1802.)

Q. Describe the causes of the French Revolution.

A. The government of France had been, for many years, as bad as possible. People had to pay heavy taxes which were not fairly imposed. Taxes were exacted from the poor people, whilst the rich were let off and favoured in every respect. Over and above the payments made to the King, the peasants had to pay to the nobles and gentlemen. This led to the French Revolution of 1789.

347.

Q. Describe how the French Revolution was brought about.

A. Louis XVI., King of France, was so much in debt, and spent so much more than he received, that he was obliged to call together an assembly, elected by different classes of his subjects, which called itself the National Assembly soon after it had met. This Assembly, before long, began to act in opposition to the will of the King, whereupon the King wanted to compel it to act according to his directions. This resulted in an insurrection in Paris. The people captured a fortress named the Bastille, which frightened the King so much that he allowed the National Assembly to have its own way. A few months later, the King was brought by the mob of Paris to Paris where he remained more like a prisoner than a king. 347, 348.

Q. Describe the progress of the French Revolution.

A. The National Assembly abolished all payments by peasants to gentlemen. Some of the gentlemen were ill-treated, and many of them left the country. The King, who was treated like a prisoner, attempted to escape and leave the country, but he was stopped and brought back to Paris. In 1792, the Prussians and the Austrians seemed likely to help the King and the gentlemen. The French, therefore, declared war against them and invaded the country. The

Parisians suspected that the King was in favour of the enemies. So he was tried on a charge of encouraging the enemies of France, and was condemned to death. He was guillotined in 1793. 348.

Q. What was the condition of public opinion in England with reference to the French Revolution?

A. The English people at first very much liked the French Revolution, since they thought that the French were going to have a quiet Parliamentary Government like their own. But when news of violence and atrocities reached them, most of the people of England began to condemn the French Revolution. They were ready to go to war with France on behalf of a great many French gentlemen who took refuge in England, after losing all or nearly all their property. Again, there were some people in England, who wished to copy the French Revolution and clamoured for Parliamentary reforms. 349.

Q. What were the circumstances which caused the war between England and France in the reign of George III?

A. The French overcame Prussia and Austria, which invaded France and invaded the Austrian Netherlands, now called Belgium. England had made up her mind to prevent France from conquering a country so near her, when the news came that the King of France had been executed. Within a few days, England declared war against France. 349.

Q. Give a brief narration of the war with France during the reign of George III.

A. The war on land proved a failure. The Austrian Netherlands and Holland were conquered by the French. Lord Howe defeated the French at sea near the mouth of the Channel, in the battle of the First

June. Then Prussia made peace with France. In 1797, the French were helped by the Dutch and the Spaniards. Fifteen English vessels met 25 Spanish ships off Cape St. Vincent, where a battle was fought, in which the Spaniards were defeated and their officers surrendered. The French then went to conquer Egypt, under Napoleon Bonaparte. The English followed them under Nelson, and sailed up and down in search of Napoleon. Nelson, on reaching the coast of Egypt, could not find the French army on board the ships. He attacked the ships, and defeated the French completely in the Battle of the Nile. Subsequently, another expedition was sent to Egypt to expel the French. The French were defeated and sent home to their own country. In 1802, peace was concluded between England and France at Amiens. 356.

Q. Mention the events which occurred in the war with the French.

A. (1) The sailors, who fought the battles of England, were poorly paid, were given coarse provisions, and were not paid at all when they were ill or wounded, till they were well. They were flogged to maintain order, or on account of small offences. The sailors on board the fleet at Spithead, and again those on board the fleet at the Nore, sent a petition to the Admiralty, but no notice was taken of their petition, and they mutinied, first at Spithead and then at the Nore. The mutiny at Spithead was allayed by removing the grievance of the sailors, and that of the Nore, on hanging their chief leader. 353, 354.

(2) The Irish had long been cruelly treated. Oppressive laws were made for the Irish Catholics. The Irish had no hope left of receiving anything good from England. Accordingly, the Irish formed a society which was called the United Irishmen. This society invited a French fleet and army to come to their help, and the

Irish rose in rebellion, in 1798, and committed many atrocities. The Irish Protestants, who were on the side of the English Government, were no less cruel. An English force took their camp at Vinegar Hill, and at last the rebellion was put down.

358.

(3) The Danish trading vessels were stopped by the English ships of war in the Baltic, to make inquiries as to whether they contained goods intended for the use of the French Government. This caused a war with Denmark, and a sea fight occurred near Copenhagen, where the Danes were defeated by Nelson and Admiral Parker.

Q. Describe the Reign of Terror.

361, 362.

A. Every European nation was shocked at the horrors of cruelty prevalent in the French Revolution and the consequence was, that almost every nation joined in war against France. The French Revolutionists suspected every one wishing to help the enemy. Hundreds of persons were thus guillotined without fair trial. This is called the Reign of Terror.

Q. What was the effect of the French Revolution on England?

A. Many were glad at the news of overthrow of despotism; they thought that things would settle into order and a better government. But when the Revolutionists grew more and more violent, English opinion grew less in their favour.

Q. Describe the public career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A. When Napoleon was the General of the French Republic, he expelled the Austrians from Italy, took Malta, and got possession of Egypt by defeating the Sultan's army in the Battle of the Pyramids. War had begun again between the French, and the Russians and the Austrians, whilst Napoleon was in Egypt. He returned from Egypt, and, in the capacity of Consul

of the French Government, set up a form of government in France with the consent of the people, and placed himself at its head. He then defeated the Austrians and signed a treaty whereby the Rhine was made the boundary of France. With a view to enlarge his dominions, he seized upon part of Italy, sent troops into Switzerland, interfered with the Dutch, and set about invading England. He made himself the Emperor of the French. Austria joined Russia in resisting Napoleon. He forced an Austrian army to surrender at *Ulm*, and entered Vienna. He then defeated, at *Austerlitz*, the combined armies of Russia and Austria. He subjugated Prussia, and beat the Russians, who made peace with him at *Tilsit*. He then sent an army to Portugal, seized Lisbon, and placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. He entered Russia with 400,000 men and drove the Russians from Moscow, to which the inhabitants set fire. Napoleon was compelled to retreat for want of provision, and on his way back 380,000 of his men perished in the snow. He was utterly defeated, at Leipzig, by the combined army of Prussia, Austria and Russia, which then entered Paris. Napoleon abdicated, and was sent to Elba, in 1814. The next year, he escaped from Elba and recovered his crown. War was declared against him by England, Prussia, Austria and Russia, joined together. He was utterly defeated at *Waterloo*, in 1815, where he surrendered himself, and was sent to St. Helena, as a prisoner, where he died in 1821.

351, 372.

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#### CHAPTER XL.

#### FROM THE PEACE OF AMIENS TO THE BEGINNING OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

Q. Describe the renewal of the French War.

A. By the treaty of Amiens, England was to deliver Malta to France. But Napoleon seized part of Italy, sent troops into Switzerland, and interfered with the Dutch; and so England refused to give up Malta. This was the cause of the renewal of the war with France. 10,000 English travellers, who had gone to France to enjoy themselves, were shut up by Bonaparte in prison. He now made great preparations to invade England, and was joined by Spain. The combined French and Spanish fleets were completely defeated by Nelson, off Cape Trafalgar, in 1805. This battle cost the life of Nelson. Napoleon then wanted to use the Danish fleet against England; but he failed owing to the bombardment of Copenhagen and the capture of the Danish fleet by the English.

365, 370.

Q. What do you know of the Ministry of All Talents?

A. The Ministry was formed after the death of Pitt the Younger, in 1806. In it, Lord Grenville was the Prime Minister, and Fox was allowed to leave office. It did not last long. It put an end to the slave trade. It proposed to allow the Catholics to be officers in the Army and Navy. George III. refused to allow this, and turned it out of office.

368.

Q. Describe the state of the continent of Europe after the peace of Tilsit.

A. Every one was afraid of the power of Napoleon. He pulled down and set up kings at his pleasure. He forced the conquered people to pay enormous sums of money, and tried to injure the commerce of England. The distress of the people roused universal hatred against him.

369, 370.

Q. Give an account of Nelson.

A. Horatio Nelson was a mere captain when he bravely fought the battle of St. Vincent. His admirable

skill and courage in this battle won him the title of Admiral. When Bonaparte was on his way to Egypt, Nelson was sailing up and down the Mediterranean, in search of him. He attacked and defeated the French ships in the battle of the Nile. He distinguished himself in the battle of Copenhagen by defeating the Danes. He lost his life in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, in which the combined fleets of France and Spain were destroyed for ever, in 1805.

352, 356, 362, 367.

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CHAPTER XLI.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE PENINSULAR  
WAR TO THE PEACE OF PARIS.

(1808—1814.)

Q. Describe the Peninsular War.

A. In 1808, Napoleon having seized the kingdom of Portugal and treacherously got possession of Spain, the Spaniards sent to England for help, which was promptly given. This war is known as the Peninsular War. It continued till 1814. Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) was sent to Portugal, and defeated the French at *Vimiero* and drove them into Lisbon. About the same time, the Spaniards forced a French army to surrender at *Baylen*. But Sir John Moore, not being properly supported by the Spaniards, had to retreat to *Corunna* before a superior force under Napoleon. At *Corunna*, in 1809, a severe fighting took place in which the English proved victorious, though their General, Moore, was killed. The next year, Wellesley (Wellington) obtained the chief command. He defeated the French at *Talavera*, 1810, and shutting out the French General Marshal from Portugal, by means of fortifications known as the lines of *Torres Vedras*, he

commenced offensive operations against the French in Spain. In 1811, the British gained two victories in Spain at *Barrossa* and *Feuentes d' Onoro*. This time the Spaniards had formed themselves into *Guerillas* or bands of armed men, and began to attack the French with comparative safety. After storming two strong fortresses, *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Badajoz*, in 1812, which stopped his passage into Spain, Wellington defeated the French at *Salamanaca*, in 1812. He was again obliged to retreat to Portugal, where he defeated Napoleon's brother Joseph, at *Vittoria*, in 1813. In the same year, he took the fortress of *St. Sebastian* after a long siege, and Spain was free.

371,385.

Q. Write a short account of the Peace of Paris of 1814.

A. In 1814, the combined armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria compelled Napoleon to abdicate and go to the isle of Elba, off the coast of Italy. It restored peace to all Europe. Louis XVIII., the brother of King Louis, who had been executed, came back to be King of France.

Q. Write a short history of the Duke of Wellington.

A. Sir Arthur Wellesley was made Lord, and afterwards Duke of Wellington. The services he rendered to his country were invaluable. He had fought in India against the Mahrattas, then in the Peninsular War and finally in the celebrated battle of Waterloo, in 1815, in which he utterly crushed Napoleon Bonaparte, and freed Europe from the grasp of an ambitious man. He fought not for the sake of glory, but for the sake of duty. He was made Prime Minister in the reign of George IV. The principal events of his ministry were the repeal of the Test act and the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. He opposed the Reform Bill.

385.

Q. Describe the last nine years of George III.

A. George III. became mad in 1811, and remained so till his death in 1820. He also lost his eye-sight and became blind. His strong will was broken down for ever. His place was taken by his eldest son, a selfish and unprincipled man, who was known as the Prince Regent and afterwards George IV.

379.

### CHAPTER XLII.

#### FROM THE PEACE OF PARIS TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE III. (1814—1820.)

Q. What was the result of the French War?

A. Millions of pounds had been spent and lost to the country in supporting the war. This, together with other causes, ruined the manufacturers and farmers, whose ruin brought sharp distress to the labourers and artisans. Hence people broke out into riots and demanded reforms.

Q. Give an account of the Reformation of the Criminal Law.

A. Since the days of the Plantagenets and Tudors, the Criminal Laws had been very cruel. A man who picked a pocket of more than five shillings, or stole goods to the same amount, was hanged. Sir Samuel Romilly had induced Parliament to abolish the execution of ordinary pick-pockets, but the House of Lords refused to abolish hanging for those who robbed a shop. Romilly again tried to persuade the House of Lords to be merciful, but in vain. When Robert Peel became Home Secretary, Parliament was persuaded to abolish a great number of laws inflicting punishment of death for slight offences.

388, 394.

Q. State what you know of the March of the Blanketeers.

A. The artisans of the north of England demanded Parliamentary reform. They said that every man should

have a vote, and that Parliament should sit every year. A large number of men gathered at Manchester and proceeded to London to ask for relief. Some of them had blankets rolled upon their backs, perhaps to keep them warm by night, so that their procession is known as the March of the Blanketeers.

389-

Q. What do you know of the Manchester Massacre?

A. It was announced that a great meeting would be held in St. Peter's Field, at Manchester, to petition for Parliamentary Reform. The meeting was to be addressed by a man named Hunt, a popular but vain empty-headed speaker with a fluent tongue. The Government was afraid that large numbers of men, when they came together, would do something more than merely prepare a petition. The Magistrates determined to arrest Hunt. Since Hunt was in the midst of a multitude, soldiers were sent to disperse the crowd. The soldiers, who were raw, not being able to get through the crowd, began to cut right and left. The mass fled in confusion when the Hussars charged. Six persons were killed, and many more were wounded. This is known as the Manchester Massacre, which took place in 1819. Its effect was that the condition of the artisans and other poor people was improved.

390.

### CHAPTER XLIII.

#### REIGN OF GEORGE IV.

(1820—1830.)

Q. Describe the Cato Street Conspiracy.

A. One Thistlewood, with others, formed a plot to kill the Ministers, since the people were in trouble for years together and the Government refused to grant

Reforms. The conspirators met at Cato Street. The plot was discovered and the leaders were executed.

Q. Give a list of the reforms and improvements in the reign of George IV.

A. (i) Repeal of the Criminal Law by Peel, which abolished hanging for slight offences.

(ii) Commercial reforms, by Mr. Huskisson, which diminished the payment of duties on foreign goods.

(iii) Disenfranchisement, by Lord John Russel, of certain rotten boroughs.

(iv) Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, by the Duke of Wellington.

(v) Catholic Emancipation Bill, passed in 1829, by the Duke of Wellington. This Bill enabled the Catholics to have equal rights with their Protestant fellow-subjects.

(vi) London Police improved and remodelled by Peel.

(vii) Roads and coaches were constructed, and the locomotive engine was invented by George Stephenson. Railways were made.

Q. Describe the foreign policy in the reign of George IV.

A. It was agreed by the King and Emperors of Europe, that they would send troops to quell the rebellions, which might take place even in states not belonging to themselves. But the policy of the British Government was to help the weak against the strong. Therefore British soldiers were sent to help the Portuguese in turning out the Spanish soldiers sent by Ferdinand VII., King of Spain. Mexico, Peru, Chili and others had been striving to free themselves from Spain. They were treated as independent states owing to George Canning. Greece was struggling to shake off the yoke of the

Turks. This was condemned by most of the Governments of Europe, but the British Government, though wishing well to Greece, could hardly do anything for her.

392, 393.

Q. Give an account of the Catholic Association in the reign of George IV.

A. Daniel O'Connell, a most eloquent man, formed an association in Ireland, to obtain for the Catholics the right of holding offices and seats in Parliament. A law was passed to put an end to the Catholic Association, but the law was so badly made that the association was able to go on as if there had been no law at all.

395.

Q. State all that you know of the Reform Bill.

A. The object of the Bill was to disfranchise sixty small boroughs entirely, and to allow forty-six boroughs to return only one member instead of two. Thus the seats at the disposal of the Ministry were to be given to the counties and great towns, in almost equal proportions. Moreover, a large number of persons in towns and counties was to be allowed to vote for the first time. The Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russel and was passed in 1832. George Canning and the Duke of Wellington opposed the Bill and argued:—

(1) The middle classes, instead of the great land-owners, would thenceforth have the Government of the country.

(2) The number of men of genuine ability would be fewer in the election.

397, 404, 406.

Q. How did Greece succeed in recovering her independence?

A. The Greeks were striving for their independence, and the Turks, failing to conquer them, sent to the

Egyptians for help. An Egyptian army landed in Greece, and committed great atrocities. A fleet, composed of English, French, Austrian and Russian ships, was sent to Greece, and destroyed the Turkish fleet, at Navarino. Owing to this the Egyptian army left Greece, and the war came to an end. Not long afterwards Greece became an independent state.

398.

Q. Give an account of the Clare election.

A. In an election in the county of Clare in Ireland, the Catholics were allowed to vote for members, though they could not sit in Parliament. Accordingly O'Connel, when he was elected, could not sit in the House of Commons.

Q. Name the Prime Ministers of George IV.

A. (1) Lord Liverpool.  
 (2) George Canning.  
 (3) Lord Goderich.  
 (4) The Duke of Wellington.

#### CHAPTER XLIV.

#### REIGN OF WILLIAM IV.

(1830—1837.)

Q. Name the Prime Ministers of William IV.

A. (1) Duke of Wellington.  
 (2) Lord Grey.  
 (3) Lord Melbourne.  
 (4) Sir Robert Peel.  
 (5) Lord Melbourne.

Q. Who are the Liberals and the Conservatives?

A. The two political parties began to take new names, after the passing of the Reform Bill. The Whigs were called Liberals, and the Tories, Conservatives. 407.

Q. What do you know of the amendment of the Poor Law?

A. The amended Poor Law prevented money being given to idlers. This law had been passed during the reign of Elizabeth, whereby each parish could provide for all those, who were ready to work but could not find work to do.

Q. Give a sketch of the public agitation in the reign of William IV.

A. People were very angry when the Reform Bill was rejected twice by the House of Lords. Meetings were held to support the Government which was in favour of the Bill. A great meeting, held by a society called the Birmingham Political Union, was held at Birmingham, at which the members present engaged to pay the taxes if the Reform Bill were to be rejected again. At Bristol there were fierce riots; several houses were burnt and men were killed.

406.

Q. When were the slaves of the West Indies liberated?

A. In 1833.

#### CHAPTER XLV.

#### FROM THE ACCESSION OF VICTORIA TO THE FALL OF THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY.

(1837-1841.)

Q. What was the condition of England when Victoria ascended the throne?

A. There were large masses of people in England in misery. Both the agricultural and the manufacturing poor were in great distress. The price of food was high, while wages were low. Heavy duty was imposed on

foreign corn ; this also enhanced the price of food. No care was taken of the health of the poor. The labourers were made to work too hard, for the hours of labour were very long. Very few knew how to read and write.

409, 410.

Q. Describe briefly the Corn Law.

A. After the end of the war with France, a law was passed by Parliament, imposing a heavy duty on foreign corn. This was called the Corn Law. Its object was to prevent the land of the country from going out of cultivation, and to enable the farmers and landlords to depend on their own resources.

Q. Mention the important events during the first fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

- A. I. 1. The People's Charter, 1838.
2. The Eastern Question, (Turkey).
3. Changes in the Ministry.
4. The Afghan War, 1841-42.
5. The Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846.
6. The Irish Famine, 1846.
7. The Chartist's Demonstration, 1848.
8. The First Crimean War, 1854-56.
9. The Indian Mutiny, 1857.
10. The Civil War in America, 1861.
11. The Second Reform Bill, 1867.
12. The Cotton Famine, 1862.
13. The Fenian Insurrection in Ireland, 1867.
14. The Franco-Prussian War, 1870.
15. The Second Crimean War, 1874.
16. The Home Rule.

17. The Invasion of Egypt, 1882.

18. The Soudan War, 1883-84.

19. The Third Reform Bill, 1884.

20. The Jubilee, 1887.

Q. What did the working class demand to remove their distress?

A. The working class demanded political power to set matters right.

Q. Who were the Chartists? Give an account of the People's Charter.

A. Those who supported the People's Charter were called Chartists. The People's Charter had six points:

(1) Universal suffrage for all men.

(2) Division of the kingdom into equal electoral Districts.

(3) Vote by ballot.

(4) Annual Parliaments

(5) Permission for every man to be elected, whether he had property in land or not.

(6) Payment to members of Parliament.

410.

Q. How were Post Offices reformed in the reign of Queen Victoria?

A. The charge for postage, in those days, was very high, and the receiver of a letter had to pay the charge. One Rowland Hill thought that if the charge for postage were reduced to a penny, the number of letters would multiply, and the income of the Postal Department would also increase. This idea was at last taken up by Government.

411, 412.

Q. Describe the spread of education after the Reform Bill.

A. A sum of £20,000 was given, to help two private societies, which had been doing their best to promote education. In 1839, the contribution was increased

to £30,000, and it was proposed that a school should be organised for the training of teachers, and that the money should be spent according to the direction of the Government. This was the beginning of State Education.

412, 413.

Q. What do you understand by the Eastern Question?

A. Turkey, which lies to the east of Europe, was growing weaker and weaker every day, owing to the misrule of the Sultan. Russia, which was the great enemy of Turkey, took advantage of her weakness and set about seizing one province after another from the Turks. The British Government, being afraid that Russia, in case she conquered Turkey would be so powerful as to be dangerous to other European States thought of helping the Turks in retaking their possessions. This is known as the Eastern Question. 414, 415.

Q. Write what you know of Mehemet Ali.

415.

A. Mehemet Ali was the ruler of Egypt, who was gaining strength day by day. He had conquered Syria from the Turks. He defeated a Turkish army sent by the Sultan to drive him out and was about to take Constantinople. He was, however, prevented by England, Russia and Austria who had entered into a treaty and was driven out of Syria.

#### CHAPTER XLVI.

#### THE MINISTRY OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(1841-1846.)

Q. What account can you give of commercial free trade in the reign of Queen Victoria?

A. It was thought that if the duties on certain articles of trade were lowered or taken off, trade would

flourish. Duties were thus taken off annually, and the consequence was that money paid in taxes began to enhance, in proportion as duties were taken off. The manufacturers became richer, and the people in general was better off than before.

**Q. State what you know of the Afghan War.**

**A.** It was believed, that the Russians, who were gaining grounds in Central Asia, meant to invade India. Dost Mohamed, the ruler of Afghanistan, was their friend. It was determined to invade his territory, to dethrone him and to set up another ruler in his stead. The British army defeated the Afghan troops, took the fortresses, and reached Kabul in safety. Dost Mohamed delivered himself up as a prisoner. Kabul was in the hands of a British force, and its political arrangements were in charge of Sir William Macnaughten. An insurrection broke out in Kabul, all of a sudden, in which some of the notable British officials were murdered. The food in British camp began to fail, and the number of the enemies began to increase. Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohamed, treacherously murdered Macnaughten. A treaty was patched up between the British officers and Akbar Khan, who engaged to protect the army on its way back to India. Crowds of fierce Afghans fell upon the retreating army, and shot them down. Scarcely 4,000 men remained out of 14,000, who had started from Kabul; and few lived to reach the other end. One alone reached Jellalabad to tell the sad tale. A fresh army under General Pollock came to the succour of Jellalabad troops, who were resisting the attacks of the Afghan forces. When Pollock advanced to Kabul, he released the British prisoners and returned to India, 417-419.

**Q. What was the Anti-Corn-Law League?**

**A.** It was a society formed for the purpose of lecturing and printing pamphlets, with a view to instruct

the public on the evils which arose from [the Corn Law. It was set on foot by Richard Cobden, John Bright and their friends. The effect of this League was that the Corn Law was repealed in 1846.

Q. Who were the Protectionists?

A. Those who opposed the Anti-Corn-Law League and were in favour of the Corn-Law were called Protectionists because they thought that they were protecting the agriculture of the country.

Q. Describe the Irish famine of 1846.

A. Potato was the staple food of the majority of the Irish. In 1846, the potato disease appeared, and the greater part of the potato crop became unfit for food. A great famine, as a matter of consequence visited Ireland. Masses of Irishmen emigrated to America, though the government tried to provide work and pay for the hungry millions. The result of this famine was that Parliament was persuaded to repeal the Corn-Law. 422.

#### CHAPTER XLVII.

#### FROM THE BEGINNING OF LORD JOHN RUSSEL'S MINISTRY TO THE END OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

(1846—1846.)

Q. Describe the European Revolutions of 1848.

A. King Louis Philippe of France was forced to fly in 1848, and a republic was set up. The kings and princes of Italy were compelled to allow Parliaments to meet, and to wage war with Austria. In Austria itself and in Prussia, Parliaments were set up after insurrections. In England, the Chartist in a body marched to persuade Parliament to grant the People's Charter.

423.

Q. What do you know of the Great Exhibition ?

A. The Great Exhibition was held in Hyde Park, where the produce of the world was to be seen in an enormous glass house. It taught English manufacturers that they might improve their own work by studying the work of foreigners. 425.

Q. What followed the Great Exhibition ?

A. The Republic in France was put down by Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, who had been elected President of the French Republic. He then asked the French people to name him President for ten years. Before long, he was acknowledged as the Emperor of France. 425.

Q. Describe the Crimean War.

A. The Russian Emperor Nicholas wanted to have the right of protecting all the Christians of Turkey. Both England and Turkey refused to do this. Nicholas insisted, and Turkey backed by England and France, declared war against Russia, in 1854. The Turks on land defended themselves well, but their fleet on the Black Sea was destroyed by the Russians. Then the combined English and French army invaded Crimea. The Russians were defeated at *Alma*. Siege was laid to Sebastopol, which lasted for a year. A battle was fought at *Balaclava*, and another at *Inkermann* in both of which the Russians were repulsed. At last Sebastopol was taken, and its fortifications were destroyed. Peace was made in 1856 whereby Russia was obliged to promise not to have a fleet in the Black Sea. 427, 431.

Q. Who was Miss Florence Nightingale ?

A. Miss Florence Nightingale was a lady who with other ladies, nursed the sick and wounded soldiers of the Crimean war, in a hospital at Scutari near Constantinople 432.

CHAPTER XLVIII.  
THE INDIAN MUTINY.

( 1857—1858. )

Q. Describe the Indian Mutiny.

A. In the beginning of 1857, the Enfield rifle, which required the use of greased cartridges, was introduced in the British army in India, the bulk of which was composed of Hindus. The sepoys, apprehending that the Government was going to interfere with their religion, broke out in open mutiny. They were supported by many of the Indian semi-independent princes, who were at this time discontented with the English, and the mutiny took a formidable shape. The mutiny first broke out at Meerut, where the sepoys killed many Englishmen and women. They then marched into Delhi, slaughtering all Englishmen they could find in the way, and declared the pensioned Moghul king as the Emperor of India. A treacherous massacre took place at Cawnpore, by the orders of Nana Saheb, who had promised to save the garrison if it surrendered. The garrison at Lucknow held out, till it was relieved by General Henry Havelock, Sir James Outram and Sir Collin Campbell. Sir John Lawrence succeeded in disarming the mutineers in the Punjab, and sent an army of British and Sikh troops to lay siege to Delhi. The next year, however, the mutiny was completely put down when Sir Collin Campbell was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of India. He gradually reconquered all Northern India, and restored peace. At the conclusion of the Mutiny, the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, in 1858. 441.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Q. How was Italy united and formed into one kingdom ?  
A. For many years, Italy was cut up into little

states. The north-east of Italy was governed by the Austrians. The people were very much oppressed, so they wanted to have freedom and unity. Sardinia was the best governed part of Italy, and in 1848, its king Charles Albert tried to free the other states; but the Austrians were too strong for him, and he was obliged to resign his throne. His son, Victor Emmanuel, with the assistance of the French, defeated the Austrians, in 1859, at *Magenta* and *Solferino*. These victories added Milan to Sardinia. Through the influence of a great patriot, Garibaldi, all states, except Rome and Venitia, were added to Sardinia. At last the Austrians left Venitia; and when the French troops were withdrawn from Rome, this place also was added to the territories of Emmanuel.

443, 445.

Q. Trace the origin of the Volunteer Corps.

A. About the year 1859, Englishmen were suspicious of the French Emperor. Young men offered to form Volunteer regiments to resist invasion from France. Every encouragement was given to this, and Rifle volunteers were established as a permanent part of the British army.

445.

Q. Give an account of the Commercial Treaty with France.

A. In 1860, Mr. Cobden arranged a Commercial Treaty with France, which greatly lowered the custom duties between England and France. The object of this treaty was to establish friendly relations between the two countries.

446.

Q. Give an account of the American Civil War, and the share that England had in it.

A. The United States of America were divided into two parts, the Southern, where slavery prevailed, and the

Northern, which was free and where there was no slavery. The Southern States wanted to carry on slavery further west, which the Northern states resisted. So a civil war began between them in 1861, and lasted for four years. Many English merchants helped the Southern States by providing them with quick steamers, to plunder the merchant ships of the Northern States. In 1862, the Northerners declared freedom to the slaves, and the Southerners were obliged to yield at last in 1865. England had to pay for the damage done to the merchants of Northern States.

Q. What do you know of the Cotton Famine ?

A. During the Civil War in America, in 1867, England could receive no supply of cotton from the Southern states, which chiefly produced it, for the blockading ships of the Northern States stopped it on the way. Thousands of Englishmen, who worked in the cotton mills, were thrown out of employment, and suffered great hardships.

448.

Q. What were the provisions of the Second Reform Bill ?

A. The object of the Second Reform Bill was to give votes to the working men, as the first Reform Bill had given votes to the tradesmen. Its chief provisions were:—

(1) That every one, who had a house of his own in a town of any size, should have the right of voting.

(2) That every one, who had a house of an ordinary size in the country, should have the right of voting. It was passed in 1867.

450, 457.

## CHAPTER L.

FROM THE PASSING OF THE SECOND RE-  
FORM BILL TO THE END OF LORD  
BEACONSFIELD'S MINISTRY.

(1867—1880).

Q. Who were the Fenians ?

A. In Ireland an Association was formed, the members of which were known as Fenians. Their object was to secure the independence of Ireland.

Q. Mention the reforms introduced in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone.

A. Mr. Gladstone took away the income of the Irish protestant church and he passed a law about Irish lands to improve the relation between landlords and tenants. 452, 453.

Q. What do you know of the Education Act ?

A. The Education Act was passed in 1870. By it Board Schools were established for giving primary education, and compulsory attendance at schools was enforced. 453.

Q. What was the Ballot Act ?

A. It required that at Municipal and Parliamentary elections votes should be given in such a way that none but the voter need know how he had voted. 454.

Q. Give an account of the Franco-German war.

A. The victories won by Prussia over Austria greatly roused the jealousy of France and this caused the Franco-German war. All Germany sided with Prussia, invaded France, and defeated the French in several great battles. The Emperor of France was taken prisoner, and France again became a Republic. Then a siege was laid to Paris. It was starved out when it surrendered. France had to give up some of her provinces. The war led to the unification of Germany. 454.

Q. Give an account of the Second Russo-Turkish War.

A. The Second Russo-Turkish War was brought about by the tyranny of Turkey over her Christian subjects. Russia declared war against Turkey, in 1877, and after a year thoroughly beat the Turks. A treaty was signed at Berlin by a conference of all the European powers, by which many of the Christian States subject to Turkey were freed from the rule of the Sultan. 456.

#### CHAPTER LI.

#### THE SECOND GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

(1880—1886.)

Q. Who were the Home Rulers?

A. There were in the House of Commons, a certain number of Irish members, who were called Home Rulers. They were so called because they thought that unless there was a Parliament at home in Ireland, to make laws for that country, Irish difficulties would never end. 457.

Q. Write what you know of the Land League.

A. The Irish tenants were advised by Mr. Parnell to set themselves against the landlords who had evicted them as well as against those who took a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Accordingly, a society was formed with branches called the Land League, to instruct the evicted tenants to boycott persons who had taken the farm of an evicted tenant.

Q. Who was Arabi? Give a brief account of him.

A. Arabi was an Egyptian officer, who usurped all the power in the country, in 1882. The Governor of Egypt was left without any power at all. British Government, fearing that Arabi would kill all the Christians in Egypt, sent an army into Egypt to put him down.

Alexandria was attacked and taken. Arabi was defeated and captured in the battle of *Tel-el-Kebir*. He was then transported to Ceylon.

457, 453

Q. Describe the Soudan War.

A. A man, who declared himself as the Mahdi or the prophet who was to re-establish the Mahomedan religion in its greatness and purity, destroyed, 1883, a whole army sent against him under an Englishman in the Egyptian service, and took possession of the Soudan. There still remained in different parts of the Soudan Egyptian garrisons, and it was feared that the Mahdi would massacre them if he conquered them. General Gordon who was a fine soldier, went almost alone, in 1884, to Khartoum and found it too difficult for him to overcome the Mahdi. An English army was sent to relieve him. But meanwhile, he was treacherously murdered by the followers of the Mahdi.

458, 459.

Q. What was the third Reform Act?

A. After the murder of Gordon in the Soudan, an Act was passed, called the third Reform Act, which divided the country into districts, each of which returned a single member, and lowered the franchise in the countries to the level of the franchise of the boroughs. Thus the agriculturists and the artisans, who lived outside borough-towns, acquired a vote.

459.

### CHAPTER LII.

#### THE STRUGGLE FOR HOME RULE.

Q. Write a short history of the Home Rule Bill.

A. This Bill was proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and it provided that a separate Parliament should sit in

Dublin to make laws for Ireland, on subjects not specially forbidden, which subjects were only to be dealt with by the British Parliament where no Irish member would be allowed to sit. The Bill was opposed on the following grounds:—

- (1) The Irish were not fit to manage their own affairs.
- (2) Most of the people in Ireland being Roman Catholics, the Protestants would be oppressed.
- (3) Supremacy of the British Parliament was not sufficiently secure.
- (4) If the Irish were not allowed to take part in discussing matters of common interest, the British Government could not speak in the name of all the three kingdoms.

467, 468.

Q. What is the Irish Land Bill?

A. This Bill was proposed by Gladstone offering to buy the estates of Irish landlords, who feared that their property would be injured if an Irish Parliament were to make laws about it. The British State had, for this purpose, to borrow fifty million Pounds, which sum was to be gradually liquidated by the Irish tenants who would buy the estates. The Bill was opposed on the ground that the Irish tenants would not repay the money borrowed.

Q. State what you know of the Plan of the Campaign.

A. It was proposed by the leaders of the Irish Party that they would offer a reduced rent to their landlords and if it was not accepted, to pay it over to persons appointed for the purpose, to be used for the benefit of evicted tenants.

Q. What do you know of the Pigott forgeries ?

A. Pigott was a rascal who forged some letters implicating Parnell, the Irish patriot, as murderer of some British statesmen. Parnell was found to be entirely free from blame. 470.

### CHAPTER LIII.— FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Q. Give a brief account of the Armenian Massacre.

A. The third Salisbury ministry had a great part of its time taken up with the massacre of the Jews perpetrated by the Turks in 1894. Salisbury wanted the European powers to combine and punish Turkey, but they would not ; so Turkey was left alone. 472.

Q. Give an account of the Christians in Crete from 1894 to 1898.

A. The Christians in Crete were in rebellion against the tyranny of Turkey from 1894 to 1898. They were, however, finally permitted to manage their own affairs and have lived in peace since then. 472, 473, 474.

Q. Give an account of the re-conquest of the Soudan.

A. The so-called Mahdi, who had killed General Gordon, having died, his son Abdulla the Khalifa continued to rule at Omdurman. In 1896 Kitchener advanced against him. The Khalifa was defeated and slain and the Soudan was taken possession of in the name of the Khedive. 474, 475.

Q. Briefly describe the affairs of Venezuela and China in 1895 and a few of the following years.

A. There was a dispute about boundaries between Venezuela and British Guiana, which in 1895 threatened to cause a war with the United States. The matter was subsequently decided by arbitration in favour of Britain.

China resented the action of certain western powers which had seized her possessions and the Boxers committed many atrocities. A European army marched to Pekin and peace was concluded in 1901.

476.

#### CHAPTER LIV.

##### CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Q. What is the present attitude of Great Britain towards her colonies?

A. Great Britain is anxious to retain the affection of the colonies and allows them to govern themselves.

477.

Q. What is meant by Federation?

A. A union of the colonies in groups is called Federation.

478.

Q. Briefly describe the Federation of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A. In 1837, the French Canadians rose against their oppressive Government. The rising, however, was soon put down, and in 1840 Western Canada and Eastern Canada were united into one Colony. In 1867, the British colonies of North America federated into the single Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

In 1788, a penal settlement was founded at Botany Bay. In 1851, gold fields were discovered in Western Australia. The Federal Union of the Australian Colonies took place in 1851.

New Zealand was proclaimed a British possession in 1850.

482

## CHAPTER LV

South Africa and the Close of the Reign of Queen Victoria.

Q.—Give a brief account of the development of the South African Colonies.

A.—In 1486, Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, discovered the Cape of Good Hope and in 1497 Vasco de Gama landed in Natal. The British took the Dutch dominion of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806 and Natal in 1843. The Dutch farmers or Boers were not satisfied with the British Government, and so they trekked northwards. In 1817 the Transvaal was annexed by Great Britain. In 1881, the Boers rose in arms and the first Boer War began. Jameson's raid proved a failure and deepened the bitter feeling between Dutch and British in South Africa. When the second Boer War began in 1899, the Orange Free State joined with the Transvaal. Within a short time one British force was shut up in Ladysmith, another in Kimberley, and a third in Mafeking. Lord Roberts, then 68 years old, was then sent as Commander-in Chief. The Orange Free State fell into British hands and the Boers were crushed down. In 1906 the Boers were given self-government and in 1910 the four colonies of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free States were united in the Union of South Africa.

Q. How does the feeling of sympathy between England and her colony grow?

A. The feeling of sympathy and of common interests between England and her colonies grows and may in the end lead to Imperial Federation. 490.

Q. How long did Queen Victoria rule? Describe her character.

A. Queen Victoria ruled for more than 63 years. She died on January 22, 1901. She was full of tact and domestic virtues, gave wise counsel, and laboured for the right.

491.

### CHAPTER. LVI.

#### THE REIGN OF EDWARD VII.

Q. By whom was Queen Victoria succeeded? Describe the character of Edward VII. How long did Edward VII. rule?

A. Queen Victoria was succeeded by her eldest son, Edward VII. He was polite, popular, and peace loving. He ruled from 1901 to 1910.

492.

Q. Mention the reforms made in the reign of Edward VII.

A (a) The Education Act was passed in 1902, which gave voluntary schools a right to rate aid. (b) The regular army was reorganised, 1907 (c) Old Age Pensions were granted, 1908 (d) The children's Act was passed, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to persons under sixteen.

493, 494.

### CHAPTER. LVII.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Q. What do you know of the Parliament Act of 1911.

A. The Parliament Act of 1911 enacted that any public bill might become law even without the consent of the House of Lords if it was passed in three successive sessions by the House of Commons and it reduced the duration of Parliament to five years.

497.

Q. Briefly mention the provisions of the Representation of the People Act.

A The Representation of the People Act granted vote to every man who had for six months lived or occupied business premises in a constituency, and to every woman over thirty who was a house holder herself or the wife of a householder.

### CHAPTER LVIII.

#### IRISH HOME RULE AND WELSH DISESTABLISHMENTS.

Q. What do you know of the Home Rule Act of 1914?

A. The Home rule Act which was passed in 1914 gave Ireland power to send 40 members to the British House of Commons and provided for an Irish Parliament. The outbreak of the war caused the suspension of the Act.

Q. What do you know of Welsh disestablishment?

A. A Bill was passed in 1914 by which the Church of England in Wales was to be disestablished and to be self-governing.

501.

### CHAPTER LIX.

#### THE GREAT WAR.

Q.—Give a brief account of the Great War of 1914-18.

A. The Germans cast a longing eye towards the coal-fields of Northern France, the ports of Belgium, and the colonies of England, and had for a long number of years been making great military preparation to force a war upon the world and thus satisfy the growth of their territorial and commercial ambitions. A pretext was found when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated at Sarajevo by some local men who had been aided by Austrian oppression. Austria held that Serbia was responsible for the act and in spite of the peaceful attitude of the Serbian Government and the attempts

of several powers at mediation declared war on Serbia. Russia protested and so did France, whereupon Germany declared war both on Russia and France. Germany next proceeded to invade Belgium, the reason given being that she would gain a strategic advantage by the invasion. Britain interposed in favour of Belgium, as she was bound to do by the treaty of 1839, but the German Chancellor declared that the treaty was but a scrap of paper and Germany said that necessity had no law. When the Asquith Government learnt that the Germans had crossed the Belgian frontier, it declared war. August 4th, 1914.

503, 504, 505.

Throughout the war the German fleet sheltered at the mouth of the Elba. The chief fleet action was the battle of Jutland. By the end of the war, the German navy ended ignominiously.

510.

The Kaiser had declared that the struggle would be but six weeks' march to Victory and but for the resistance of the Belgians and the intervention of the English his plan might have succeeded. All the same, the Germans had won their way to within 25 miles of Paris, but the battle of Marne desperately fought by the French troops drove back the Germans for many miles. The war now took the form of trench-fighting and continued in this form for four years.

507

In 1915, the Turks joined the Germans and Italy sided with the allies. In June, Earl Kitchener was drowned in a stormy sea.

In 1916, the German assault on Verdun failed; while the new British armies on the Somme made the first great dent in the German battle-front.

In the spring of 1917, the United States of America goaded by the cruelty with which Germany carried on its "unrestricted submarine war" even against neutrals,

joined the European War. A notable battle was fought at Cambrai, and the Hindenburg Line was broken in several places. 509, 510.

In 1917, there was a revolution in Russia, the Tzar abdicated, and Russia was left at the mercy of Germany. 510.

In 1918 the Germans made three successive "drives:" the first was made between St. Quentin and the Somme, the second in the extreme north between Ypres and Bethune, the third in Champagne between Soissons and Rheims. In each case they had great success first, but sustained great losses afterwards as the allies' reserves came up. After the last German bolt had been shot, Marshal Foch delivered his counter stroke. The Germans were gradually forced back and the total collapse took place. At the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month of 1918, fighting ceased by the terms of the Armistice. The Kaisar had fled and the new German Government sued for peace on any terms. The treaty of Peace was signed at Versailles, 1919. 511, 512.

# APPENDICES.

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## I — GROWTH OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

**PARLIAMENT** (Fr. *parlament*, speak—from *parler*, to speak) is a national assembly where all classes of people of a country are brought together, either in person or by representatives, to direct their state affairs. The English Parliament, it may be said, originated from the *witan-gemot* of the Saxons, which was composed of the *Witan* or wise men of the kingdom, and which controlled the government in very many things. This meeting got the name of Great Council after the Norman Conquest and kept this name till it was called parliament in Henry III.'s reign, when it consisted of earls, barons, and bishops and resembled the present House of Lords and had no House of Commons. It was Earl Simon who summoned, for the first time, the Commons (two knights from each shire and two representatives from each borough) to sit with the nobles. The first full Parliament met in the reign of Edward I. 1292, when the representatives of cities and boroughs began to be regularly and continuously summoned. Hitherto the Commons had only been consulted about taxes; but in the reign of Edward II. they were given a share in making the laws of the country. In the reign of Edward III., Parliament got greater influence over the government and from this reign the Lords and Commons began to sit in separate houses, called the House of Lords and the House of Commons, respectively. About this time the clergy refused to come to Parliament. The Tudor sovereigns generally tried to

rule independently of Parliament, which was not yet strong enough to resist their unwise measures. But with the accession of James I. began the long struggle between the king and Parliament, which ended in Parliament becoming more powerful than before. The misgovernment of Charles II. only served to make Parliament the real ruler of the country. During the reigns of the first two Georges, much corruption prevailed in Parliament, and the earlier Parliaments of the time of George III., were mere tools in the hands of the king and his ministers. The Reform Bill of 1832 removed the abuses at elections; and subsequent Reform Bills have served to make Parliament elected on a fair and free principle.

### II.—HISTORY OF REFORMATION.

The first impulse to REFORMATION was given in the reign of Richard II. by John Wyclif, who led a very austere life, argued against Papal exactions and usurpations, found fault with the worldliness of the clergy, and assailed many Romish doctrines. But his followers (the Lollards) were persecuted for nearly two centuries. The reformation made rapid progress in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. But in the reign of Mary, the Protestants were persecuted and Catholicism was restored. Protestantism was, however, restored in the reign of Elizabeth, who tried to satisfy both the parties by adopting for herself a middle course in religion. James I. and Charles were not staunch supporters of protestantism. Cromwell, being himself a strong advocate of the Reformation, consolidated the position of the Protestants and made the Catholics desperate. Charles II. and James II. however, tried to restore the Papal supremacy; but the Revolution of 1688 made the position of the Protestants firm and secure.

## III.—GLOSSARY OF HISTORICAL TERMS.

ADDLED PARLIAMENT:—The Parliament summoned by James I. in 1614 is so called from its having passed no new law.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE:—This was an association established by Richard Cobden and John Bright in the reign of Victoria to bring home to the people the evils of the Corn-Law, and to obtain free trade in corn.

ARMADA:—It is a Spanish word signifying a war-fleet. In English History, it generally refers to the great fleet of ships sent by Philip II. of Spain against England in 1588.

BALLOT, VOTE BY:—The method of voting by putting a small ball or ticket in box. It was introduced in Parliament in 1872.

BAREBONE'S PARLIAMENT:—The Parliament summoned by Cromwell in 1653 was so called from the name of a member, Praise-God-Barebone.

BENEVOLENCES:—These were nominally gifts, but virtually forced loans exacted by Edward IV. from the rich. They were stopped by Richard II., levied again by Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles I.; but finally abolished by the Petition of Right granted by Charles I. in 1628.

BERLIN DECREE:—A decree passed at Berlin by Napoleon in 1806, declaring a blockade of all the English ports, and forbidding all the continental nations to trade with England.

BLOODY ASSIZES:—The county courts held by Chief Justice Jeffreys to punish those who were implicated in the rebellion of Monmouth (in the reign of

James II.) These courts were called bloody, because they put many persons to death.

BCROUGH :—A town that sends members to Parliament.

CABAL, THE, OR THE CABAL MINISTRY :—The ministry in the reign of Charles II. formed by five members; and so called from the first initial of their name. The ministers were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale

CABINET :—It was the meeting of the ministers to discuss the affairs of State.

CALVINISTS :—The Scotch followers of John Calvin of Geneva.

CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS :—Cavaliers (skilful horsemen) was the name given to the supporters of Charles I. during the Civil War, as distinguished from the friends of Parliament, who were called Roundheads from their fashion of having closely cropped hair.

CHARTISTS :—They were a body of working men who signed the People's Charter, in which they set forth some political reforms. (Vide Victoria's reign).

CONSERVATIVES :—Those who are opposed to change, whether for the better or for the worse. Tories took this name in the reign of William IV.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT :—A Parliament assembling without being summoned by the King. It was the Parliament that restored Charles II. and that which gave the throne to William III. and Mary.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTH :—A tribunal which exercised absolute authority over places north of the Humber in Charles I.'s reign. It was held at York with Wentworth as its President.

COURT OF HIGH COMMISSION :— Founded by Elizabeth to govern the Church; abolished in 1641. (Charles I); revived by James II.

COVENANTERS :— Those Scots who signed the National Covenant in 1557, which was renewed in 1638. This Covenant was drawn up to oppose the introduction of the Prayer Book which Charles I. tried to enforce on the people.

COALATION MINISTRY :— The ministry formed (1783) by the union of the party of Fox with that of Lord North was so called.

DISSENTERS :— In the reign of Charles I. the Puritans and the Nonconformists were so called, because they asked permission to dissent from the Church, instead of striving to mould the Church in their own fashion.

DIVINE RIGHT :— Right given by God. James I. and his successor held that they had Divine Right to their realms and were not, therefore, responsible to any earthly being for their behaviour, good or bad.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD :— A place not far from Boulogne in France, where Henry VIII. had a friendly interview with Francis I. of France. It was so called from the splendour displayed on the occasion.

GRAND ALLIANCE :— The alliance made by the Dutch, the English, the German Emperor Leopold, and the kings of Portugal and Prussia, and the Duke of Savoy, against Louis of France in Anne's reign.

GRAND REMONSTRANCE :— Remonstrance drawn up in 1641 by Pym, Hampden and some other members of the House of Commons, "showing all the evils they had suffered for years past, and demanding ministers to be appointed by Parliament." (Charles I.)

**GREAT COMMONER** :—Pitt, the elder, was so called, because he was a powerful leader and speaker in the House of Commons and took up the side of the common people. (George II, and George III.)

**GREAT CONTRACT** :—A contract proposed by James I. to the people (1610) by which he was to give up certain rights and the people were to give him £ 200,000 a year for life.

**GUNPOWDER PLOT** :—In 1605, some Roman Catholics, led by Robert Catesby, formed a plot to blow up Parliament while it was being opened by James I. and his son. The plot was discovered and some of the conspirators were beheaded.

**HOLY ALLIANCE** (1815) :—The sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and Spain entered into this alliance to help one another in crushing any attempt at rebellion in any of these countries.

**HOLY LEAGUE** :—Formed by Spain and Germany to protect the Pope's dominions against France. Henry VIII. joined this league.

**HUGUENOTS** :—French Protestants.

**INDEPENDENTS** :—A sect of Puritans who flourished about the time of the Great Rebellion, and thought that every man should be allowed to pray to God as he liked. They hated all amusements and dressed themselves soberly. Cromwell was one of the leading Independents.

**IRONSIDES** :—Cromwell's army, which was composed of gentlemen and freeholders who fought not for plunder but for liberty, was so called.

**JACOBITES** :—Those who adhered to James II. and his family after his deposition in 1688.

**JESUITS** :—One of the societies of Jesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, the members of which are reputedly celebrated for craftiness.

**LIBERALS** :—The Whigs took this name in the reign of William IV. They were willing to introduce reform and make men free and happier.

**INES OF TORRES VEDRAS** :—Three lines of fortifications raised by Wellington in Portugal during the Peninsular War.

**OLLARDS** :—Originally a sect of reformers in Germany. In England the followers of Wyclif were so called.

**LONG PARLIAMENT** :—Met in Nov. 1640, driven out by Cromwell in 1653, and expired in 1660.

**MANCHESTER MASSACRE** :—Massacre of the workmen of Manchester in 1819, who assembled in that year in a meeting to petition the king for some reforms.

**MINISTRY OF ALL THE TALENTS** :—Ministry of Lord Grenville was so called.

**MONOPOLY** :—A grant from the Crown to an individual or company for dealing solely in anything.

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY** :—An assembly elected by different classes of the French in 1789. It deposed the French king and established a Republic.

**NATIONAL COVENANT** :—By this the Scots bound themselves to defend their own religion against the encroachment of Charles I.

**NATIONAL DEBT** :—In 1692, the Government of William III. borrowed a large sum on condition of paying interest. This was the beginning of the National Debt.

**NEW MODEL** :—By the self-denying Ordinance in 1646, the members of Parliament gave up their commands. After this change the army was known as the New Model.

**NONCONFORMISTS** :—Those who refused to conform to the established Church at the restoration of Charles II.

**ORDINANCES, SELF-DENYING** :—By this the members of Parliament gave up their commands of the army in 1645.

**PILGRIM FATHERS** :—A body of Puritans who sailed across the Atlantic to America in 1620 and founded the colony of Virginia.

**PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE** :—A rebellion of the Roman-Catholics in the reign of Henry VIII. in consequence of the destruction of monasteries.

**PRAGMATIC SANCTION** :—This was a treaty signed, at the persuasion of Emperor Charles VI., by the great powers of Europe, promising to support Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI., as successor to the Austrian Empire after the death of the Emperor without a male issue.

**PRESBYTERIANS** :—Scotch Protestants who had no bishops, but were governed by Presbyters or elders, and who held almost the same opinion with the Puritans.

**PROTECTIONISTS** :—The advocates of corn-law were specially so called.

**PURITANS** :—A religious party in the time of Elizabeth and Stuarts marked by rigid purity in doctrine and practice.

**QUAKERS** :—A religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY :—Queen Anne gave up to the Church the first fruits and tenths which had been paid to the king ever since the Pope had lost them.

RADICAL.—A class of Whigs who were desirous of extreme reforms. This word came into use in 1819.

REFORMATION :—The great religious change of the Roman Catholic Church.

REVOLUTION.—(English):—Settling of the crown on William and Mary to the exclusion of James II.

ROTTON BOROUGHGS :—Boroughs where there are very few voters and sometimes no voters at all.

ROUNDHEADS :—The Parliamentary party during the Civil war in the reign of Charles I.

THE RUMP PARLIAMENT :—A name given to the remnant of the Long Parliament after it had been purged by Colonel Pride.

RUPERT'S HORSE :—Royal Cavalry, commanded by Prince Rupert (Charles I.'s nephew), was so called. This army was composed of gentlemen and their sons, and it took the side of Charles I.

SHIP-MONEY :—Money for providing ships for the service of the king in time of war. It was first levied by Elizabeth on maritime counties in the time of the Spanish Armada, and then by Charles I. on all counties in time of peace and without the consent of Parliament.

SHORT PARLIAMENT :—The Parliament summoned by Charles I. in 1640 in hopes of getting money. Charles dissolved it after 23 days.

STAR CHAMBER :—A court instituted by Henry VII. and composed of some elected members of the Privy Council. It punished powerful offenders and

exercised a great influence in that reign. It was abolished in the reign of Charles I.

THOROUGH :—The policy of Laud Wentworth to establish an absolute monarchy of military force was so called.

TONNAGE AND POUNDAGE :—A tax on every ton or pound for certain articles.

TORY :—Originally a name given to Roman Catholic outlaws in Ireland. It was first applied in 1679 to the opponents of the bill for exclusion of the Duke of York from succession. The real meaning of the word was soon forgotten and the word has begun to mean the political party which sides more with the Crown.

#### IV.—THE SUCCESSIVE DYNASTIES THAT HAVE RULED IN ENGLAND SINCE 1485.

##### HOUSE OF TUDOR.

	1485-1603
Henry VII.	... 1485-1509.
Henry VIII.	... 1509-1547.
Edward VI.	... 1547-1553.
Mary	... 1553-1558.
Elizabeth	... 1558-1603

##### HOUSE OF STUART.

	1603-1714
James I.	... 1603-1625.
Charles I.	... 1625-1649.
[Common-wealth	... 1649-1660.
Charles II.	... 1660-1685.
James II.	... 1685-1689.

##### William III.

& Mary	... 1689-1702.
Anne	... 1702-1714.

##### HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714.

George I.	... 1714-1727.
George II.	... 1727-1760.
George III.	... 1760-1820.
George IV.	... 1820-1830.
William IV.	... 1830-1837.
Victoria	... 1837-1901.
Edward VII.	... 1901-1910.
George V.	... Crowned 1910.

## V.—LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND.

George I.—Sir Robert Walpole, 1727-1627.

George II.—Sir Robert Walpole, 1727-1742. Lord Wilmington, 1742-1743. Henery Pelham, 1754-1756. Duke of Newcastle, 1754-1756. Duke of Devonshire, 1756-1757. Duke of Newcastle again, 1757-1760.

George III.—Duke of Newcastle, 1760-1762. Lord Bute, 1762-1763. George Grenville, 1763-1765. Marquis of Rockingham, 1765-1766. Duke of Grafton, 1766-1770. Lord North, 1770-1782. Marquis of Rockingham again, 1782. Earl of Shelbourne, 1782-1783. Duke of Portland, 1783. William Pitt, 1783-1801. Addington, 1801-1804. Pitt, 1804-1806. Lord Grenville, 1806-1807. Duke of Portland, 1807-1809. Perceval, 1809-1812. Lord Liverpool, 1819-1820.

George IV.—Liverpool-Canning, 1820-1827. Canning, 1827. Goderich, 1827-1828. Duke of Wellington, 1828-1830.

William IV.—Wellington, 1830. Lord Grey, 1830-1834. Melbourne, 1834. Sir Robert Peel, 1834-1835. Melbourne, 1835-1837.

Victoria.—Melbourne, 1837-41. Sir Robert Peel, 1841-46. Lord John Russel, 1846-51. Lord Derby, 1852. Lord Aberdeen, 1852-55. Lord Palmerston, 1855-58. Lord Derby, 1858-59. Lord Palmerston, 1859-65. Lord Russell, 1865-66. Lord Derby, 1866-68. Disraeli, 1868. Gladstone, 1868-74. Disraeli, 1874-80. Lord Salisbury, 1885-86. Gladstone, 1886. Salisbury, 1886.

Edward VII.—Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 1906-1907.  
 Mr. Asquith, 1907-10.  
 George V.—Mr. Asquith, 1910-16. Lloyd George.

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VI.—CONTEMPORARY KINGS OF ENGLAND AND  
 INDIA.

ENGLISH RULERS.

Henry VIII., 1509-1547... Sikandar Lodi, 1488-1516 ;  
 Ibrahim Lodi, 1516-1526 ;  
 Babar, 1526-1530 ; Humayun, 1530-1540 ; Sher Shah 1540-1545.

Edward VI., 1547-1553... Salim Shah, 1545-1554.

Elizabeth, 1558-1603. ... Akbar, 1556-1605.

James I., 1603-1625.... Jahangir, 1605-1627.

Charles I.—1625-1640.... Shah Jehan, 1627-58.

Charles II., 1660-1685. }  
 James II., 1685-1688. }  
 William and Mary, 1689-1702. } Aurangzeb, 1658-1707.

Queen Anne, 1702-1714... Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah, 1707-1712.

GEORGE I. 1714-1727 .. Farukh Seyar, 1712-1719.

George II. 1727-1739 ... Mohammad Shah, 1719-1739.

George III., 1760-1820 ... Shah Alam II. (titular Emperor) 1759-1806.

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expelled from Parliament.

Richard Cobden.—He was one of the chief leaders of Anti-Corn Law league.

Sir Robert Peel.—In 1809, he entered the House of Commons in the Tory interest. In 1811, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the colonies, and subsequently held many high political offices. He opposed the Roman Catholic Emancipation, and asserted the necessity of a bullion currency. In 1842, he opposed but yielded to the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1846, he carried, although contrary to his former views, the repeal of the Corn-Laws. He was killed accidentally in 1850.

Cecil Rhodes.—Was Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who countenanced Dr. Jameson's raid.

## XII.—CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1888.

1. Give an account of the religion, and Government of England in the sixth century of the Christian era.
2. Name and describe the important constitutional measures of the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.
3. Relate briefly the career of Oliver Cromwell, and give an estimate of his character.
4. Give some account of English literature during the reigns of Anne and the first two Georges.
5. Write historical notes on the following:—Benevolence, Ship money, Habeas Corpus Act, Whig and Tory, Huguenots, Non jurors, Balance of Power, Methodism, Catholic Emancipation, Rotten Boroughs.

1889.

1. Give a short account of the feudal tenures, Government and towns of the Normans in England in the 11th century.

2. Narrate briefly, with dates, the principal events of the Hundred Years' War.
3. Explain the cause of the Civil War against Charles I.
1. Describe the character of the two parties engaged in it.
4. Give some account of English literature in the early part of the 19th century.
5. Write short historical notes on the following:— Druid, Folkland, Knights Templars, Non-conformists, South Sea Scheme, Stamp Act, Free Trade, Septennial Act.

1890.

1. Give an account of the ancient Britons. How did they fare during the Roman occupation; and how in the English Conquest that followed?
2. State what you know of the English, the Danes, and the Normans. From whose reign dates the union of the three into one nation?
3. Name the sovereigns of the house of Lancaster with the dates of their reigns. Give an account of the reigns of the most famous of them.
4. What led to the Revolution of 1688? Trace its progress and immediate results.
5. Give an account of the reign of William IV.
6. Write short historical notes on the following:— Crusade; Tonnage and Poundage; Act of Supremacy; the Union with Scotland; and the People's Charter.

1891.

- I. Give a short account of (a) the Roman, (b) the Norman Conquest, with dates.
2. Give the dates, cause, result and parties engaged in (a) the wars of the Roses, (b) the Spanish Armada, (c) the Battle of Waterloo.
3. Who were Cardinal Wolsey, Wat Tyler, Joan of Arc, Perkin Warbeck, Sir Walter Scott, William Pitt the Younger, and when did they live?

4. Give a short account of (a) the Gunpowder Plot, (b) Shipmoney (c) Star Chamber.

5. What were the provisions and dates of (a) the Magna Charta, (b) the Habeas Act, (c) the Bill of Rights ?

1892.

1. When did the Romans first come to England ? and how long did they rule ? What relics of their occupation are to be found in the names of places ? How can the part of England occupied by the Danes be similarly traced ?

2. Who were the Villeins and how was their condition affected by the Black Death and the Statute of Labourers ? What had the event to do with Wat Tyler's rebellion under Richard II. ?

3. Name the chief laws imposing persecution or political disabilities on account of religious opinions. Trace the gradual growth of the idea of religious toleration.

4. Explain the chief points in dispute between Charles I. and his Parliament down to the out-break of the Civil War.

5. It is said of England under the Ministry of the younger Pitt that " other things besides good Government were making the country prosperous." What improvements are referred to and what effect did they have in altering the relative position of the North and South of England ?

1893.

1. Enumerate the dynasties that reigned in England, giving dates, and show by what right the following Sovereigns came to occupy the English throne.—Henry VII., James I., William and Mary, George I.

2. What were the causes of the Hundred years' War ? Describe the nature of Edward's claims to the

French throne. What great battles were fought during the war?

3. Describe the religious policy of the reign of Henry VIII. What was his attitude towards the Reformation?

4. What circumstances led to the American War of Independence?

5. State what you know of Wycliffe, Lady Jane Grey, Sir Thomas More, Earl of Strafford, George Canning.

Or

1. Write a short history of the reign of King John describing particularly his struggles (1) with the Pope and (2) with the Barons.

2. Construct a table of the descendants of Edward III. to explain the Wars of the Roses. How was the union of the rival houses brought about?

3. Explain the causes which led to the War of the Spanish Succession. Name the great battles fought during the war, with dates.

4. When, and under what circumstances, was the first Reform Bill passed? What were its leading provisions?

5. Write brief notes on the following:—Domesday Book, the Lollards, the Cabal, Septennial Act, Catholic Emancipation, the Short Parliament, the Long Parliament, the Little Parliament.

1894.

1. Describe the first full Parliament of Edward I. How did it differ from the Parliament now constituted?

2. Sketch briefly the history of Richard III.

3. Mention those events of the reign of James II. which brought about the Revolution of 1688.

4. When and under what circumstances did the

union between England and Scotland, and between England and Ireland take place? What are the terms of the Act of Union in each case?

5. Narrate the events which led to the war between England and France in 1799. What was the Holy Alliance? What attitude was taken up by England towards it?

Or

1. Give an account of the principal events in the reign of Alfred the Great.

2. Write a narrative of Edward I.'s wars in Scotland.

3. Briefly sketch the dispute between Charles I. and his Parliament up to the breaking out of the Civil War.

4. Explain the causes of the Peninsular War. Name the great battles that were fought and some of the generals on both sides. Describe the lines of Torres Vedras.

5. State what you know of John Wycliffe, Lady Jane Grey, Sir Walter Raleigh, John Hampden and Sir Robert Peel.

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### XIII.—ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

English History.

1889.

1. Narrate briefly the chief events in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

2. State what you know of the following :—

Simon de Montfort; Wycliffe; Oliver Cromwell; Laud; Marlborough; Wellington.

3. Describe Magna Charta; the Habeas Corpus Act; the Petition of Right; the Declaration of Right;

the septennial Act; the Act for the better Government of India (1858).

1890.

1. Where was the original home of the English people? When did they settle in England and how was the country governed before the Norman Conquest?

2. What led to the war between Charles I. and the Parliament? Sketch briefly the course of events from the execution of the king to the Restoration.

3. Who was the last king of the House of Stuarts? When did he come to the throne, and by whom, and under what circumstances, was he succeeded?

4. Give the dates of the following events:—the Battle of Waterloo, the Great Charter, the Death of Henry VIII., the battle of Crecy, the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, the Accession of Queen Victoria, the Murder of Thomas Becket, the Battle of Bosworth.

1891.

1. (a) Upon what grounds did William of Normandy aim to be king of England?

(b) Show by a genealogical table the descent of the York and Lancastrian Kings and the subsequent union of the two houses.

2. (a) Distinguish between an Impeachment and a Bill of Attainder, giving the first instance of each.

(b) When and in what manner was Calais acquired and lost by the English?

(c) Give the origin of the Whig and Tory parties.

3. (a) Write a short narrative of the American War of Independence.

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XIV.—HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

1925.

1. Why is Elizabeth considered to be one of the greatest sovereigns of England? Mention some of the principal events in her reign.
2. Sketch the career of Oliver Cromwell.
3. Relate the causes that led to the Glorious Revolution of 1688.  
What are the chief provisions of the Bill of Rights?
4. What circumstances led to the loss of the American Colonies?
5. Narrate the story of the struggle between Great Britain and Napoleon.
6. Write a short account of the development of the British Empire in the nineteenth century.

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